FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 APRIL 1987

Israel

USSR Relations — Israel has informed the Soviets that it will accept their delegation and it assumes that they will receive an Israeli delegation, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated in a Jerusalem radio interview. On the other hand, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov reaffirmed the USSR's opposition to any reciprocal arrangement in an interview with the radio. The Soviet consular delegation is being sent to Israel in connection with Soviet citizens and real estate there, whereas Israel has no citizens or property in the USSR to worry about, he said. Asked about Soviet policy on Jewish emigration, Gerasimov said the Soviets "do not have quotas" and the number of emigrants will depend on the number of applications.

Katz Denial on Pollard — Harold Katz, a former legal adviser to the Defense Ministry who is wanted for questioning by U.S. authorities, stated that he had "no part" in the Pollard operation. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, he affirmed that if "certain persons" used his Washington apartment in connection with the Pollard operation, this was without his permission or knowledge.

Egypt

Egyptian Prisoners in Libya — The Libyan agency JANA issued a 3 April report to "clarify" the issue raised by Egypt of three Egyptian prisoners held in Libya. The three were members of an Egyptian espionage and sabotage network and they were "unmasked and arrested" in May 1986 while in possession of "electronic guidance equipment," JANA affirmed, pointing out that it reported the incident at the time and the Egyptians' "confessions" were broadcast by Libyan television.

AUC Attack — Security forces arrested a man who threw Molotov cocktails on the campus of the American University in Cairo, MENA reported, noting that the man claims to belong to Hizballah, "an organization that does not exist in Egypt."

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

U.S. hostage Allan Steen's condition continues to deteriorate and he will die within hours, fellow hostage Jesse Turner warned in a videotape message to a local newspaper cited by KUNA 3 April. Turner urged the United States to respond to his kidnappers' demands, appealing to the United States, Israel, and any international body to "do something to save us."

Chadian Conflict

A communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio announced that Chadian Government troops captured Gouro, northwest of Ounianga, adding that this latest victory means the entire Borkou and Ennedi region is free of Libyan troops. The Chadians seized 10 vehicles in the attack and they captured more equipment in other operations near Zouar, in the Tibesti area. The communique urged Libyan forces to leave the Aouzou Strip "before it is too late." Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the Libyan-backed GUNT, acknowledged that his forces have experienced "difficulties" in recent battles, but he added that the GUNT has not lost the war. Speaking in an address to Chadians broadcast by the clandestine Radio Bardai, he said that lightly-equipped GUNT forces could not withstand the "massive military deployment supplied to the Ndjamena clique by French and American imperialism." However, GUNT's fighters are still deployed in the Tibesti, Ennedi, and Borkou regions, he said, and their supporters should not be demoralized by the western media's "disinformation campaign."

In another development, the Chadian charge d'affaires warned that Chadian forces will fight Libyan forces inside Sudan if the Libyans do not withdraw from that country, SUNA reported. However, a Khartoum paper cited by the agency "confirmed" that Libyan troops began to withdraw from Sudan 31 March in accordance with an agreement between Sudanese and Libyan leaders. Sudanese envoys left for Tripoli and Ndjamena 1 April carrying messages for the Libyan and Chadian leaders, SUNA added.

Sudan's Internal Affairs

A commentary by the SPLA's clandestine radio denounced the "arbitrary detention" of Sudan National Party leader Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush on 26 March, asserting that by confining Ghabbush to a prison cell, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has taken a further step in eroding his "sham democracy." The radio linked Ghabbush's arrest with his support for the Koka Dam peace process and accused the authorities of persecuting Ghabbush's Nubah followers because of fears in Khartoum about "possible large scale defections of the Nubah to the SPLA." Ghabbush and two of his party colleagues were arrested on charges of financial malpractice, according to a Khartoum press report cited by SUNA 27 March.

Iranian Helicopter in Turkey

An Iranian military helicopter carrying three officers and three civilians landed in Turkey's Van Province 2 April, Ankara radio disclosed.

PDRY

Defense Minister Brigadier Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad began official talks with a visiting Soviet military delegation headed by Deputy Defense Minister General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Aden radio reported. Ahmad praised the USSR's "unlimited support" for strengthening the combat and defense capacity of the PDRY armed forces, and Ivanovskiy confirmed the "constant Soviet support" for the PDRY military.

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Yasir 'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 1 April

JN020845 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad last night at the end of a visit lasting several days. He was seen off by the head and members of the RCC's Arab liberation movements office and the chief of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Arrives in Tunis

LD021740 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1257 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 2 Apr (KUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today from Baghdad. Palestinian sources told KUNA that 'Arafat will hold a number of meetings with leaders of the Palestinian factions to prepare the climate and exchange opinions on the forthcoming meeting of the PNC, due to be held in Algeria on 20 April.

PFLP Says No Agreement Reached With Al-Wazir

JN021830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The PFLP announced in Damascus today that no agreement was reached with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] during the Tripoli talks on participation in the next PNC session. The PFLP said its involvement was contingent upon agreement on the comprehensive political and organizational bases included in the Tripoli statement signed by six Palestinian factions.

PFLP-GC Statement on PNC Session, Dialogue

JN021817 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Amid preparations to convene the PNC in Algiers on 20 April, the leaders of the PFLP-GC met under Ahmad Jibril in Damascus today and issued a statement on their position. The declaration stressed that the Amman agreement must be abrogated by those who signed it, and that this should be done openly, immediately, and before the start of any dialogue. The statement said this action is viewed a basic and primary requirement. The statement insisted that the PNC's 17th session, which was held in Amman, was illegitimate and illegal from the political and organizational points of view. The statement also affirmed that Palestinian representation must be confined to the PLO. It rejected any form of relations with Cairo and emphasized that the current dialogue must be the starting point on the road to armed struggle.

Qaddumi Meets GDR Foreign Minister in Tunis

JN022054 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department, met yesterday in Tunis with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is visiting Tunisia.

Brother Abu al-Lutf briefed the GDR foreign minister on the repression, persecution, murder, starvation, and disease seen in Lebanon's Palestinian camps, particularly Shatila, as a result of the continuing aggression and siege imposed by agent Amal gangs and the forces of the Syrian regime.

Developments affecting the Palestinian cause were also discussed, as were efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the parties concerned, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Events in the Iraq-Iranian war were examined as well.

Fatah's Khalaf on Iranian Arms Deal, Lebanon

JN010926 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 30 Mar 87 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by correspondent 'Adil Ilyas in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ilyas] Abu Iyad, it is no exaggeration to say you are considered the most dangerous man in the Middle East and one of the few with accurate information.

[Khalaf] You start with compliments and then you "impale me."

[Ilyas] Be patient. I did not finish what I wanted to say. What I mean is that you are among those with accurate information on Middle East causes and incidents such as the scandal surrounding U.S. weapons sales to Iran. Is that scandal over or will it have additional repercussions? Is the United States still providing Iran with weapons or has it stopped these shipments?

[Khalaf] It goes without saying that America's behavior here is linked to its strategic stand in the region. There is a religious regime in Iran that acts as a barrier between regional countries and the USSR. The religious trend in Iran may be troublesome for the USSR in its Islamic republics, just as it is causing problems for the USSR in Afghanistan. From the strategic point of view, the United States thinks of only one thing. It supports any regime that is not with the USSR. This is a matter of principle for the United States. Interests come after this. It is true that U.S.-Iraqi relations improved at the start of the war. Before the war, Iraq was listed as a terrorist country due to the presence there of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]. However, Iraq remains an Arab state, and if it beats Iran it means all Arab countries — from the U.S. point of view — will be endangered.

[Ilyas] But does Washington not want a strong Iran capable of controlling the region?

[Khalaf] That is true. In the beginning, the United States wanted to weaken Iran. However, a weak Iran means that Iraq will be able to wipe it out and win. That is why the United States was looking for something that would maintain a balance between Iran and Iraq. This is a basic principle. No sooner had the hostage question arisen than the United States pounced on it and used it as an excuse to trade weapons for the hostages. This was only a

pretext, as Iran and the United States had been in touch long before through a third party.

[Ilyas] What third party?

[Khalaf] It was the Algerians who were handed the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and they returned them to the United States. Iran asked Algeria to discuss some outstanding issues between it and Washington. Things developed after that and the number of mediators increased and included the British, Italy, and the Germans. This shows that the Iranians were not content with only one third party. Finally the exchange took place through the CIA. The hostages were not the reason for the resumption of these contacts. They were only one reason.

[Ilyas] What about the quantities of American weapons sent to Iran? Are they within the range officially announced?

[Khalaf] The Iranians received more arms than the Americans said. The cost of the weapons sent was no less than $400 million. However, these arms pose no threat or danger in and of themselves. The danger lies in the fact that with this, the United States has given the green light to other countries to send arms to Iran. Herein lies the real danger. The United States used to prevent these countries from shipping weapons to Iran, but after it did so itself other countries reopened their doors to Iran to purchase arms.

[Ilyas] From what sources are the Iranians now obtaining their arms?

[Khalaf] The Iranians get weapons from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and from almost all Western European countries, as well as from the DPRK and Nationalist China. The gravity of the matter does not lie in the weapons sent by the United States but in the green light the United States has given to other countries to export arms to Iran. Nor should we forget the role Israel and 'Adnan Khashuqji played in this affair. It is true that the disclosure of the scandal has frozen the flow of American arms to Iran for the moment, but this is a temporary matter that will not last forever. The only problem for the Americans — government and opposition — is that the proceeds from this deal were sent to the contras. They do not see any problem in having smuggled arms to Iran. They all agree this was a wise move.

[Ilyas] Do you know what types of U.S. weapons Iran obtained?

[Khalaf] Iran obtained Hawk missiles and several varieties of SAM's, which they got from the DPRK, in addition to TOW missiles, which are used against armored vehicles, tanks, and fortified positions. Iraqi military officers have affirmed that these weapons, particularly the TOW missiles, influenced the course of the recent battles in "Karbala' 4" and "Karbala' 5."

[Ilyas] Let us move on to something else. First, how strong is the legitimate government in Lebanon? Can it really protect and assert its authority beyond the walls of B'abda Palace?

[Khalaf] I will give you my opinion. We say this: If there is a legitimate authority in Lebanon, we support it. If there is a plan to restore national accord in Lebanon, we will place our weapons and presence at its service. This is our position. Lebanon is still governed by gangsters. There are forces and militias that carry weapons. I cannot accept the idea of Palestinians being slaughtered by the Phalangists at one point and by Amal at another. All we did was arm the camps so they could protect themselves. As for us, we did not send our men back there so things could return as they werebefore 1982. I would like to tell you there are many Palestinian leaders who intend to return to Beirut, but our return will not give Israel the excuse to come into Lebanon for a second time to occupy and strike at it.

[Ilyas] Who is your ally in Beirut now? Do you have anyone but Hizballah?

[Khalaf] The whole of Lebanon is our ally. Amin al-Jumayyil is our ally.

[Ilyas] We will talk about your ally President Amin al-Jumayyil soon. But first let us examine the question of Hizballah.

[Khalaf] I would like to be quick in talking about President al-Jumayyil.

[Ilyas] No blame on him. Do not be afraid.

[Khalaf] In any case, we are not allies of Hizballah. We say we will confront any force that attacks us and will defend ourselves. We do not care who stands by our side, even if it is the Devil himself. When we are exposed to death I do not care who stands with me and helps me escape.

[Ilyas] Did you not help Walid Junblatt and the Lebanese Communist Party in their recent battle with the Amal Movement in Beirut?

[Khalaf] That was the only battle in which we did not interfere, as we knew a trap had been set for Walid Junblatt and the communists.

[Ilyas] According to my information, you intervened with money, weapons, and men.

[Khalaf] Absolutely not. If we had, the Syrians and Amal would have known and talked about it. On the contrary, we sent a message to Walid Junblatt so he would not fall into the trap set for him. Note that at the end of the Communist Party congress Amal forces encircled the area near the offices of the newspaper *Al-Nida'*.They wanted to set up a center for their movement beside the communists, exactly between Central Committee Headquarters and the newspaper. A clash occurred between guards outside the *Al-Nida'* building and Amal fighters. It quickly spread and every party with guns joined the fray. If we had wanted to interfere, we would have at least consulted others, as it was in our interest to weaken the Amal Movement.

[Ilyas] How much was paid to those who turned against the Amal Movement? Was it $5 million.. (Hasan Hashim's movement)..

[Khalaf] Had we paid $5 million, Hasan Hashim would have seized the south and Al-Biqa'. Today, $5 million in Lebanon is a considerable fortune.

[Ilyas] Now we return to your friend President Amin al-Jumayyil. Where and when did you last meet him?

[Khalaf] I respect him very much. I last met him when he came to Tunis. That does not mean I have no contact with him. We keep in touch by phone and there is an intensive and ceaseless exchange of messages between us.

[Ilyas] A two-way "love affair"...

[Khalaf] There is "love" and it is requited. However, there are differences over certain positions.

[Ilyas] What are the points of agreement and discord?

[Khalaf] In my opinion, Amin al-Jumayyil has created a Christian atmosphere in his area that is not hostile to the Palestinians, and this is both positive and excellent. He told the Christians: Those Palestinians have left Lebanon but the war has not come to an end. Therefore, they are not the ones behind Lebanon's problems. The Palestinians left and if they were the cause of these problems, the war would be over. Who, then, is upsetting this country? Who complicated the situation more than before?

[Ilyas] By God what a victory! Did we need all those massacres and destruction to learn the lesson and discover that Lebanon's problems are not basically Palestinan, but Lebanese?

[Khalaf] You are right. President al-Jumayyil has thought this way since 1976. Since 1976, and especially since 1977, this way of thinking developed and began to crystallize further. He considered our departure from Beirut a confirmation of his previous words and thoughts. Hence, we agree that as long as the Palestinians are a fact in Lebanon we should reach an understanding about it. We used to talk about this agreement and understanding amid the existing problems — an understanding on the Palestinian political and media presence, and whether there is a legitimate Lebanese authority to protect it. After all, what applies to the Lebanese citizen applies to the Palestinian as well.

[Ilyas] I do not believe everything you say. He facilitated the entry of Palestinian fighters via Juniyah to fight the Amal Movement. Is that not true?

[Khalaf] This is what the Syrians and Nabih Birri say. Juniyah is watched from all sides.

[Ilyas] Then how did the Palestinian fighters enter Lebanon? Did they get there on a magic carpet?

[Khalaf] We enter Lebanon through Damascus. It is better and more secure to enter Lebanon through Damascus.

[Ilyas] I do not believe that. It may sound reasonable for 10, 20, or 100 to get in this way, but not hundreds.

[Khalaf] We enter legally. Why did God create forged passports and other things (laughter)... I swear we go in through Syria, as that is the best way we know to get into Lebanon.

[Ilyas] The majority of your fighters entered through the ports run by the militias such as Amal and the Lebanese forces. You paid considerable sums of money for that. Is that not true?

[Khalaf] It is. We sent our men to Lebanon via Amal and its ports. We paid them, not Amal as a movement but its men who facilitated our affairs.

[Ilyas] How much did you pay to get each man in?

[Khalaf] We did not pay on an individual basis. We paid for the entry of groups. I tell you that we use every entrance without hesitation. There is no need to worry about us.

[Ilyas] I am not worried about you. He who pays Amal and its men will also pay the Lebanese Forces and their men to pass through Juniyah and Jubayl.

[Khalaf] We did not use Juniyah very often. I admit it. The reason is Israel's great and effective control there. Admittedly, though, our men did go in through Juniyah more than once.

[Ilyas] Is it correct to say you paid your friends in the Lebanese Forces $5 million for their services?

[Khalaf] Why is the figure always $5 million? Increase it a little. Abu al-Za'im ['Attallah 'Attallah] says I paid President al-Jumayyil $200 million. Let us not joke. President Amin al-Jumayyil is a generous and courageous man. He did not ask for money and I did not discuss it. He is a very rich man and does not need money. President al-Jumayyil was a great help to the Palestinians. He renewed the passports of 70,000-80,000 Palestinians living in the Gulf.

[Ilyas] I asked about the money given to the Lebanese forces. Anyway, let us forget the details. Why have Palestinian fighters, and your group in particular, gone into Lebanon? If you mobilize 70,000 Palestinian fighters you will not be able to liberate so much as an inch of Palestine or forcibly seize an inch from Israel. Therefore, what is the point?

[Khalaf] I would call it the return of arms to the camps and not the return of fighers. [passage omitted]

[Ilyas] Have the Soviets resolved their doubts about Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and their fear he will become another Al-Sadat, as you once told me? Do the Soviets support Abu 'Ammar?

[Khalaf] They support the PLO. They support the PLO. The Soviets encourage steps toward Palestinian unity.

[Ilyas] For some time the Soviets were not sure about 'Arafat and his policies. That was my question.

[Khalaf] That is correct. However, that ended after the meeting between Gorbachev and Abu 'Ammar in Berlin. All this came to

an end. We reached an understanding with them on the meaning of the Palestinian-Jordanian accord.

[Ilyas] Four Soviet diplomats were abducted in Beirut. One was killed and the other three were released. Is it true that the kidnappers of the Soviet diplomats have connections with you, and with Yasir 'Arafat in particular?

[Khalaf] We worked for their release.

[Ilyas] The charge was that the Abu 'Ammar group in Hizballah kidnapped the Soviets.

[Khalaf] Abu 'Ammar himself was responsible for their release and paid more than $400,000 in ransom.

[Ilyas] Abu Iyad, are there any differences within the leadership? To be more specific, are there any differences in the Fatah Central Committee?

[Khalaf] There are always differences within the leadership. If there were no differences we would be like mummies. Never believe that a day passes without differences. However, there are no splits or divisions. [passage omitted]

[Ilyas] What are your conditions for participating in an international conference? Would you take part under a Jordanian umbrella, within a joint Arab delegation, or as an independent group?

[Khalaf] If we cannot be represented by an independent PLO delegation we prefer to be represented within an Arab one composed of all parties.

[Ilyas] What are those parties?

[Khalaf] They are Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, and Palestine.

[Ilyas] But Israel and the United States reject you.

[Khalaf] Therefore, I say the conference will not take place unless we participate through an independent PLO delegation or through a joint Arab delegation.

[Ilyas] Israel says: We talk with states, not organizations.

[Khalaf] Without Israel's philosophy and ridiculous behavior the basic issue in the Middle East is the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people. The Palestinians have a legitimate, recognized representative.

[Ilyas] What will be our demands if we enter the conference?

[Khalaf] We want what was announced in our program; that is, an independent Palestinian state. Once established, this state will work out a union with Jordan; with Jordan and Iraq; with Jordan, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia; or with Syria. First, we want a state.

[Ilyas] Where are its borders?

[Khalaf] Let us enter into negotiations first and then talk about borders. The convening of an international conference means the recognition of a Palestinian state. Talks will then begin on this issue.

[Ilyas] Our participation in the conference means your recognition of Israel. Are you ready for that?

[Khalaf] When we establish our state we will say what should be said.

[Ilyas] Why do you not recognize the state of Israel?

[Khalaf] It makes no sense to hand over my card in advance and recognize Israel before we have an independent state.

[Ilyas] Thank you.

[Khalaf] You are always welcome.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for Arab League Meeting

JN030803 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has left for Tunis at the head of a national delegation to the 87th session of the Arab League Council, which is due to begin tomorrow.

Among the topics to be examined by the Arab foreign ministers will be the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East question, Lebanon, the camps war, and the progress made by a ministerial committee looking into the status of Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The Arab League Council will also consider the Arab-European dialogue, Afro-Arab cooperation, and other international issues.

KUWAIT

Tunisian Trade Minister Departs After Visit

LD022218 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1319 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA) — The Tunisian minister of trade and industry, Slaheddine Ben Mbarak, left Kuwait this afternoon for the UAE at the end of a 4-day official visit. He was seen off by Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry, and Tunisian Ambassador to Kuwait 'Umar al-Fazzani.

He told KUNA that the visit falls "within the framework of the deep and long relations binding the two fraternal countries in all fields, and in the economic area in particular."

He added: "Our talks enabled us to devise ways and means of intensifying trade relations in the future. Holding the Tunisian Trade Fair in Kuwait has helped familiarize the Kuwaiti business community with Tunisian products." [passage omitted]

PDRY

Soviet Military Official Arrives on Visit

EA012051 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Army General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, Soviet deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Ground Forces, arrived in Aden this evening on an official visit to the PDRY, which is to last several days.

Shortly after his arrival, he gave a statement to ANA expressing pleasure at visiting Democratic Yemen to reinforce military cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Armed Forces of Democratic Yemen. He stressed the development of these relations, which are becoming more deeply entrenched each day and are based on the firmly principled and time-tested friendship between the YSP and the CPSU and the two friendly countries.

He said he would hold talks with the Defense Ministry commands on ways of developing militant relations between the two friendly armies and peoples.

In conclusion, he wished the Armed Forces of Democratic Yemen further success in carrying out their military tasks and in the constant and unremitting promotion of their fighting and defensive capabilities.

He was met at the airport by Brother Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the Central Committee, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, and by a number of our country's Armed Forces commanders.

Meets With Defense Minister

EA021914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The first round of official talks began at the Defense Ministry this morning between our country and the Soviet delegation currently visiting at the official invitation of the minister of defense. The representatives of Democratic Yemen were led by Brother Brigadier Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, while the Soviet side was headed by General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, member of the Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, and commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

At the outset, the brother minister of defense welcomed the members of the Soviet military delegation and wished them a pleasant stay. He had high praise for the USSR's consistent support of our revolution and progressive regime and its unlimited backing of our armed forces to strengthen our country's combat and defensive capabilities.

In the course of his statement, he praised the heroic role of our brave armed forces throughout their march of struggle in facing various domestic and foreign conspiracies, the latest of which was the abortive 13 January plot. He also described the high standards of readiness they subsequently attained as better than ever.

Comrade Ivanovskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, expressed delight and satisfaction with his visit and referred to the growing development of close and strong relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Soviet parties, peoples, and armies. He praised the heroic role of our armed forces in defending the revolution and their progressive achievements in fighting domestic and foreign enemies, thereby demonstrating the high level of their political consciousness.

He highlighted the USSR's constant support for the fighting and defensive capacity of our armed forces.

Today's session was attended on the Yemeni side by Brother Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, and Lieutenant Colonel Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Political Directorate of the Armed Forces. The friendly Soviet side was represented by Comrade (Pavel Kozonov), deputy head of the General Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces.

It is worth noting that the Soviet military delegation laid a wreath at the martyrs monument in Al-Tawwahi this morning. It also laid wreaths on the graves of the martyrs who fell in the bloody incidents of 13 January. In addition, its members visited the military museum and toured many of its exhibits, which they admired.

USSR's Talyzin Departs After Stopover

EA021920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, first deputy prime minister of the USSR, and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, left Aden this morning after a stopover at Aden International Airport on his way home from Mozambique.

He was seen off by Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior; a number of officials from the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in Aden.

QATAR

Amir, PLO's Khalaf Confer on Palestinians, Ties

JN022043 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Fatah Central Committee Member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] met with Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani in Doha yesterday. During the meeting they reviewed the tragic and dangerous conditions in Lebanon's Palestinian camps, with emphasis on Shatila. This is a result of the continuing savage siege and aggression to which they have been subjected for 6 months by the agent Amal gangs and the forces of the sectarian Syrian regime. They also examined recent developments in the Palestinian cause, the Arab and international situation, and bilateral relations.

Mubarak Invited To Visit Soviet Union in August

JN022118 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 1 Apr 87 pp 1, 26

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Anba'* has learned that Egyptian Economy Minister Yusri Mustafa returned from the USSR with an invitation for President Husni Mubarak to visit Moscow in August. An agreement has also been reached on having an Egyptian military delegation led by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Air Force Commander Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, and Armored Corps Commander Major General Faruq Rizq travel to Moscow for talks on the supply to Egypt of fighter planes and spare parts for some Soviet-made weapons, missiles, tanks, and artillery.

Press reports in Cairo yesterday said the Egyptian Government has informed the USSR of its desire to equip the Egyptian Armed Forces with Soviet-made arms, particularly antiaircraft missiles, tanks, and artillery. The newspaper *Al-Sha'b*, mouthpiece of the opposition Labor Party, quoted sources it described as reliable as saying the Soviets had welcomed Egypt's request. It was also agreed to keep the entire subject under wraps until joint talks are completed.

In addition, the paper noted that military attaches will be appointed in the embassies of each country before the military talks begin. The attaches will coordinate the discussions, which will open soon.

Mubarak on Sedition, Exploitation of Religion

NC021218 Cairo MENA in English 1120 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Al-Zaqaziq, April 2 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak urged the Egyptian people to turn down any principles not matching with its beliefs and interests and to confront those who circulate them.

The president affirmed that any breach of Egypt's stability will have its impact on the peoples' living, income and security.

This was stated by the president last night at the popular rally at Al-Sharqiyah Governorate which was also attended by the NDP leaderships, the prime minister, secretary of the NDP and members of the local councils.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that President Mubarak also dealt with the nature of the present phase which witnesses political activities for parliamentary elections. He also dealt with a number of issues on which some cast doubts.

President Mubarak said attempts to stir national sedition were accompanied by exported principles which are abhorrent to the magnanimous Islam religion. The president urged the Egyptians not to permit the exploitation of religion and the distortion of its values.

The president also denied rumours which accompanied this phase of parliamentary elections namely that the government intends to abolish the system of pilgrimage by draws adding these rumours were unfounded.

Referring to rumours that contaminated foods had found their way into Egypt, President Mubarak affirmed that the government is very keen on the safety of its peoples as well as the coming generation.

The president also referred to the state budget, the problem of paying the debts' interests and the efforts exerted with the IMF for the rescheduling of debts and the cutting down of interests of military loans offered by the U.S.

Molotovs Thrown on Cairo Campus; Suspect Arrested

NC021705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1638 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Two Molotov cocktails were thrown on the campus of the American University in Cairo today, setting a bamboo table alight. The fire was extinguished immediately, and no one was hurt. Egyptian security personnel managed to arrest the man who threw the bombs. His name is Bayyumi 'Abd al-Basit Yusuf 'Abd al-Ghaffar, and he claims to belong to what he calls "Hizballah," an organization that does not exist in Egypt. He is currently being interrogated by the prosecutor.

It should be noted that this individual was detained in early March while writing some phrases in violation of the law on the walls of a foreign embassy in Cairo. 'Abd al-Ghaffar, who is 30, was a student of the Languages and Translation College, but left before getting his degree.

Government Seeks UN Session on Lebanese Camps

NC021348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 April (MENA) — Egypt has called for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the dire state of Palestinian camps in Lebanon and to work to end the siege imposed on them.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, gave urgent instructions today to Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Egypt's permanent UN representative, to immediately contact the UN secretary general, members of the Security Council, and friendly countries to request an emergency session of the UN Security Council.

Sidqi: 'No Truth' to Rumors on IMF Conditions

NC021536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has asserted that Egypt will make no decision that harms the interests of the masses, particularly the low-income groups. He said there is no truth to rumors being spread about Egypt's supposed acceptance of the IMF's terms, which would affect the interests of the great majority.

Speaking at a popular rally this afternoon at the Al-Mazah Sports Club, Dr Sidqi said that overall investment under the current 5-year plan has reached 40 billion pounds so far. He added that, despite this huge sum, there are still projects waiting

to be carried out. He said that expenditures during the plan had been affected by the shortage of foreign exchange earnings in 1985-86 due to the drop in oil prices.

Turning to the question of Egypt's debts, Dr Sidqi said Egypt is not the only country that is borrowing. He explained that borrowing is not in itself a disgrace. The disgrace is in not using these loans for productive projects. He stated that $9 billion worth of loans have been spent on productive projects, which can enable us to retire our debts on schedule.

Sidqi Meets With African Environment Ministers
NC020929 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received at his office African ministers of environment and heads of delegations to the sessions of the UN African Environment Bureau, which were held in Cairo recently. Discussions at the meeting centered on cooperation among African states in the fields of agricultural development, water resource protection, and the fight against desertification. Also present was Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs, who has responsibility for environmental matters.

Bulgarian Finance Minister Departs 2 Apr
NC020838 Cairo MENA in English 0745 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (MENA) — Bulgarian Finance Minister Belcho Belchev left here for home early this morning with his delegation, winding up a week-long visit to Egypt during which he visited Cairo International Fair and attended its closing ceremony, in which the Bulgarian pavilion obtained a prize.

Belchev also discussed with Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri and with Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Mustafa spheres of joint cooperation between Egypt and Bulgaria and the feasibility of promoting them.

Belchev also visited the Egypto-Bulgarian project for the production of silicone in Idfu, Upper Egypt.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Concludes Visit
NC030531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa left Cairo this evening following a 4-day visit, which included meetings with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Atfi Sidqi. Prime Minister Sidqi and members of the Sri Lankan Embassy staff saw him off at Cairo Airport.

Ramadan Receives Message From Soviet Vice Premier

JN021342 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA)— Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi RCC and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from the vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on relations between the two friendly states and ways of developing them in all spheres.

The note was delivered by Soviet Ambassador in Baghdad Viktor Munin during a meeting here today with the first deputy prime minister.

Communique No 2,624 Details 1-2 Apr Operations

JN021629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,624 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our valiant Armed Forces have continued their brave activities on the battlefields, inflicting heavy losses on the Zionist Khomeyniite regime last night and today as follows:

1. The heroic men of the III Army Corps intensified their painful blows with various types of weapons on Khomeyniite concentrations, positions, and gun emplacements, inflicting additional losses on top of the following: the downing of an enemy drone; the destruction of three large vehicles and the damaging of three others; the destruction of three shovels [preceding word in English] and the damaging of three others; the killing of four personnel; the destruction of two machine guns and a firing position; and the destruction of five infantry posts.

2. One of our brave forces in the II Army Corps central sector attacked several enemy positions, destroyed them, and killed or wounded their personnel. Another force in the same sector approached other enemy positions and fired on them, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. Both forces returned safely to base.

3. Our triumphant units in the VII Army Corps sector continued their confrontation of the Khomeyniite scoundrels. They inflicted losses in men and materiel, brought engineering work to a halt, silenced several sources of fire, killed 10 soldiers, and destroyed an observation post and an ammunition dump.

4. A machine gun and several infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 April 1987

King Husayn To Visit Washington 12 April

JN022019 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Apr 87 pp 1, 25

[Unattributed report from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian diplomacy has succeeded in getting new positions and commitments from the U.S. Administration, which would help deal with the Middle East crisis, or rather the Middle East's three crises: Palestine, the Gulf war, and Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources in Amman told *Al-Siyasah* there are signs from Washington of tangible changes in America's stands. These changes have convinced King Husayn to visit Washington on 12 April. The sources add that the U.S. Administration was in contact with Jordanian leaders recently, noting that the state of coolness that has dominated America's relations with most Middle Eastern countries in the past few months after the Irangate scandal will be tackled.

It is worth noting that the Jordanian monarch strongly criticized the U.S. Administration over the arms sales to Iran, terming them a blow that damaged what remained of American credibility. Jordanian circles have also criticized U.S. policy on the Gulf war and the international conference more than once. This coolness in Jordan's relations with the U.S. Administration has been accompanied by similar stands on the part of several moderate Arab states. This resulted in the postponement of scheduled visits to Washington by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Morocco's King Hassan II.

The sources said that while renewing contacts with Arab leaders in the past 3 weeks, the U.S. Administration has also asserted that the causes of the chill in relations with Middle Eastern states over an international conference, the Gulf war, and the Lebanese issue will be dealt with. This may have convinced the Jordanian king that a visit to Washington at this time would be justified. It is known that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri will arrive in the U.S. capital on 6 April.

Foreign Minister Cited on International Conference

NC030811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — According to Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the views of Egypt and Jordan are largely similar regarding their call for an international conference for peace in the Middle East. Such a gathering should be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the five great powers in the Security Council, as well as that of the parties concerned: Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, the PLO, and Israel.

In a statement to *Al-Ahram*, Al-Masri said the goal of Egypt and Jordan in convening an international conference was to discuss Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and the arrangements for this pullout, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which provide for its withdrawal from all occupied lands. However, while agreeing on the convening of the conference, Israel and the United States want it to lead to direct negotiations. In their view, the conference should be convened formally and briefly, with the delegations eventually sitting down for direct talks.

In his statement published today, Al-Masri rejects the idea of setting up a preparatory committee for the conference. He feels that some people may consider the formation of such a committee a precondition for the conference, and the five permanent members of the Security Council may differ on several points concerning the committee, which could destroy the idea of the conference. He said that in Jordan's opinion, the current informal talks among the five great powers, under the patronage of the UN secretary general, or direct talks among them, are the best way of avoiding this.

Al-Masri, who will leave Amman today for Washington to sound out the U.S. Government on its position concerning the international peace conference, said Jordan's current goal is to obtain America's approval in principle of an international conference, in line with Jordan's views. He asserted that the PLO must participate, and denied any plans to find alternative representatives for the Palestinians. He expressed his belief that if the international conference is not held this year, it will never meet, as events are moving fast in the Palestinian arena, the occupied territories, Israel, and the Arab world. He noted that the region is continuously changing and what can be done today may be difficult to do in 6 months' time. As for the EC's position on the idea of an international conference, Al-Masri said there has been a substantial improvement in the EC stand on the Middle East. This followed the recent Brussels declaration, which backed the idea of such a gathering and called for an EC role in it.

KUNA: Statement by U.S. Hostage Turner

LD031125 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Beirut, 3 Apr (KUNA) — A U.S. hostage has called on the United States to respond to the demands made by the organization that has detained him and 3 other colleagues for the release of 400 Arab detainees in Israeli prisons.

The American professor, Jesse Turner, who was taken hostage by an organization calling itself "The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine," warns in a video tape received overnight by the Lebanese daily *Al-Nahar*, which published its contents together with Turner's picture in today's edition, "that the health of his abducted colleague Alann Steen was worsening, and that he was about to die."

He expressed hope "this will not be my last letter before Steen's death." He voiced his fear that Steen's life or death means nothing to the U.S. Government — a cause of concern for the uncertain future facing the hostages.

The tape is of such poor quality that it is difficult to understand some of Turner's words, who read a written statement in a voice difficult to hear due to Arab music in the background. He was wearing glasses, had a long beard, and was dressed in a red and blue jacket.

This is the second video message Turner has recorded within a week. He asked "the United States and Israel and any international body to do something to save us."

In the video, Turner says: "We are certain that Alann Steen's life or death means nothing to the U.S. Government. This means we face an uncertain future."

He points out that nothing effective has been done regarding their cause "by any of their relatives or by the authorities concerned."

"The way the U.S. Administration is dealing with this issue," he explained, "indicates that it is anxious to get out of the dilemma and save itself from this problem even if that means our death. Those who claim to be interested in us are acting the same way." Their only concern is to get on radio and television, he adds.

Turner calls on his wife and the wives of his colleagues to go to the United States to work for his release and that of his colleagues, as "Lebanon is not the right place to work to secure our release." [passage omitted]

The Executive Board of the American University of Beirut [AUB] held a meeting this morning during which it appealed to the kidnappers of the four professors, who were on the AUB staff, to immediately transfer Alann Steen to a hospital for treatment.

The board also called on the kidnappers "to release the other professors and hostages immediately for religious, humanitarian, cultural and health reasons." It asked all men of religion to address appeals to the kidnappers to free the four professors. [passage omitted]

Government Opposes Call for UN Session on Camps

NC030635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Lebanon yesterday expressed opposition to an Egyptian call for a UN Security Council session to discuss the camps issue. Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent delegate to the United Nations, has met with the UN secretary general and the Security Council chairman for this month. Following the meeting, Fakhuri said the camps issue is an internal one that concerns only Lebanon.

Interior Minister Declares Airport Road Safe

NC031243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1214 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Following a meeting with the security forces, Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi announced a few minutes ago that the airport road has been declared safe. He also stated that security measures have been taken to ensure the safe use of the museum crossing point starting tomorrow morning.

For his part, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon] said today that the airport compound and the road leading to it are now under Syrian control. Kan'an ruled out the possibility of the airport being shelled now that the Syrians are there.

So far we have received no information about the reopening of the airport or the resumption of air traffic.

Lebanese Forces Welcome Jumblatt's Airport Proposal

NC021517 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Karim Paqraduni, deputy leader of the Lebanese Forces, has said that Minister Walid Junblatt's proposal to make Halat Airport the responsibility of the Ministry of Works and to let it be used by Middle East Airlines is a solution for the so-called airports crisis.

Paqraduni also stressed that Lebanese-Syrian negotiations must continue. He said a Christian-Muslim partnership is achieved by considering the cabinet as the top level of authority. He rejected the notion that the prime minister should chair cabinet meetings, as that would mean isolating the president and reducing him to a figurehead. [passage omitted]

'Nationalist' Source's Warning

NC021729 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The political situation remains at a standstill after plans for a solution have been blocked, and attempts to reopen Beirut International Airport continue to face a partitionist policy. This ploy has also obstructed the resumption of Lebanese-Syrian talks, which seek to end the conflict.

In this climate there is a determination to resume traffic at the airport. A prominent nationalist source has warned that a major security disruption is possible should the political tension resulting from the faltering search for a solution be diverted to the airport issue.

The source added: The prime minister's decision is clear; it was not improvised. All calculations in this regard have been taken into account. It is impermissible for Lebanon to remain hostage to the blackmail of certain groups connected with outside forces. If they dare to shell the airport and its outskirts, let them do so. They will then discover the extent of the response.

Explosion in West Beirut MEA Office 2 Apr
NC022103 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to security reports, a bomb went off in a Middle East Airlines [MEA] office in the Saqiyat al-Jinzir section of West Beirut today, causing extensive damage.

Hizballah Warns Syrians Not To Enter Beirut Suburb
NC021741 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] A Hizballah pamphlet distributed in the southern suburb warns the Syrian forces not to enter the suburb.

The statement says: We condemn the unforgettable and unforgivable massacre, in which 23 martyrs died at the hands of renegades. That was not a minor armed clash; it was not a minor incident. The martyrs, who had taken up forward positions in the fight against world arrogance and usurping Zionism, and included wholesome girls, were tied up and mercilessly stabbed. Islam does not permit such crimes. Those who have shed the blood of Hizballah members will be punished. Any repetition of such despicable acts will spark a blazing fire. The infidel Ba'thists have no choice but to make peace with Hizballah, as no country has more influence in Lebanon than Iran.

The pamphlet adds: We warn the Ba'thists that any movement by their forces toward the suburb, if they dare to do so, will be repelled by the Islamic Republic's spiritual and human forces, together with the Muslims of Lebanon. They will repel the invaders with their forces and their wisdom.

The newspaper *Al-'Ahd*, a Hizballah mouthpiece, was also distributed in the suburb after the edition previously confiscated by the Syrians was reprinted.

Al-Husayni Receives Iranian Ambassador
NC021721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Husayn al-Husayni received Ahmad Dastmalchiyan, the new Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, in his home at 1600 today. This was part of a series of visits the ambassador is making to a number of senior officials after the presentation of his credentials.

During the meeting, several local, regional, and international issues were discussed.

UK Envoy 'Supports' Resistance Actions in South
NC021813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] John Gray, the British ambassador to Lebanon, has visited the interior minister and discussed the current situation with him.

Following their meeting, Ambassador Gray declared that there have been no new developments regarding Terry Waite. Gray also met with Dr Ayyub Humayyid, director general of the Information Ministry.

In a later statement, Gray said he is carrying out his functions in West Beirut, but is having difficulty in convincing British authorities of the need to maintain a presence there at all times.

He added: We still have some problems in West Beirut. Some issues have not been cleared up. For example, the kidnapped persons have yet to reappear. [passage omitted]

The British ambassador said he believes the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate is not the answer to the crisis of southern Lebanon. He remarked, however, that he believes there is no impediment to such a renewal. He stressed it is imperative for the Israelis to leave Lebanon. He announced that he supports resistance operations against the occupation as long as they are limited to Lebanese territory.

Two UN Officers Escape Abduction; Suspect Arrested
NC021529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] According to a security source in UNIFIL, three gunmen in a BMW stopped a car belonging to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] on the Yatar al-Siddiqin Road at noon today. The vehicle was carrying two officers: a Finn and an Italian. The gunmen attempted to abduct the two UNTSO observers, and on failing to do so, shot and damaged the vehicle.

The NNA correspondent in Tyre telephoned UNIFIL official spokesman, Timor Goksel, who told him the two officers had not been hurt.

Goksel ruled out the possibility that the attempt was politically motivated, saying he considered it an individual act.

It was later learned that an Amal force cordoned off the scene of the incident and arrested a suspect.

Al-Asad Issues State Budget Law for 1987
JN020858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued State General Budget Law No 14 dated 1 April 1987 for the 1987 fiscal year. This piece of legislation has been approved by the People's Assembly. It establishes the general budget at 41.703 billion Syrian pounds, 17.508 billion pounds of which have been allocated for development projects.

Al-Shar' Receives Arab League Official
JN021343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met this morning with Lakhdar Ibrahimi, the assistant secretary general of the Arab League. Their talks dealt with a number of issues related to the Arab situation.

AL-BA'TH Assesses Conference, Peace Conditions
JN020949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "This is How We Understand the International Conference," *Al-Ba'th* writes in its editorial today:

The call for an international Middle East peace conference is a past UN resolution designed to achieve a just peace based on UN documents concerning Palestine and the Middle East. *Al-Ba'th* adds: The process of attaining a real peace in the Middle East can be launched with an international conference. However, this gathering must be based on a commitment to UN resolutions. This is not a precondition but a necessary and binding prerequisite. Peace cannot be based on lies, approval of aggression, or recognition of the legitimacy of an aggressor's usurpation of rights and land. Thus, peace in the Middle East cannot be established without recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including that of self-determination, and a complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Otherwise, the conference will be a mere forum, symposium, or umbrella through which the Israeli aggressors, who are backed by the United States, will impose their terms on others.

We in Syria want a just peace, and feel that the international conference must be devoted to its establishment. The terms for peace are well known and anyone who attends this conference should be committed to the UN's resolutions and conditions. However, the insidious, and those who sidestep and undermine international resolutions or falsify the facts will achieve nothing. Their tricks and pranks will deceive no one. That is how we understand the international conference. This is the road toward a real, just peace in the region.

Officials React to Developments in Soviet Ties

Shamir on Emigration

TA021126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Interview with Prime Yitzhaq Shamir by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal during a tour of the IDF Quartermaster's General Branch on 2 April — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Mr Shamir, do you expect the mass emigration of Soviet Jews as a result of the latest developments?

[Shamir] I would like this to happen, but of course it depends on the decision of the Soviet authorities. There are signs that some things in this area are changing for the better, and we must be prepared to receive this wave, if it comes.

[Tal] Do you think we can expect a change in the Soviet attitude toward Israel, or is this merely a change in its approach to emigration?

[Shamir] This whole issue is first and foremost part of the fabric of U.S.-USSR relations. If a far-reaching change occurs in that sphere, one may safely assume that part of it will deal with changes regarding the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. This, of course, is more important to us than any other change that could occur in our relations with the Soviet Union.

[Tal] What will we do if the Soviets make rapprochement toward Israel and the improvement of ties conditional upon Israeli participation in an international conference?

[Shamir] I cannot at this moment imagine such a condition. At any rate, everything should be considered on its own.

[Tal] Mr Shamir, one last question, on Pollard. The view in Israel has been that once again the operational echelon is paying the price for this affair. Do you accept this view?

[Shamir] To me, the distinction between the operational and political echelons is immaterial; what is important is what is happening in Israel.

Peres on Reciprocity

TA021225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1138 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by Dan Eshel at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds on 2 April — recorded]

[Text] [Peres] I never heard that I had been invited to visit the Soviet Union. I did hear that they intended to invite me. Perhaps such an intention exists, but I have yet to receive an invitation.

[Eshel] Sir, Israel's position on the consular delegation has to date been that such delegations should be reciprocal; in other words, that two delegations — from Israel and the Soviet Union — should depart simultaneously. What happened to make us accept such a delegation without sending one of our own there?

[Peres] I do not think the principle of reciprocity should become a basis for ultimatums, with each side presenting them to the other. We told them we will accept their delegation, and we assume they will receive an Israeli one.

[Eshel] Do you view this as a turning point of sorts?

[Peres] I value facts, first and foremost. In this context there are four fundamental facts: First, nearly all the prisoners of Zion, with the exception of two, have been released. This is a fact. Second, the number of exit permits from the Soviet Union has risen from 100 to nearly 500 a month. This, too, is a fact. The third fact is that they have repeatedly requested visas for their delegation, whether it is of a technical nature or not, and this was granted. The fourth fact is that in their talks with ministers, they have described their attitude as an effort to improve relations with Israel. This is what I know; as for the rest, there will be ups and downs. There is the Arab world and various groups and publics, and all sorts of declarations must be issued and honored. So let us distinguish between these four facts, which together constitute movement, although still not a change. But we are not such a spoiled country, and when we see movement, we call it just that.

Expects 'Positive Response'

TA030536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel has received a Soviet request for a consular delegation to visit Israel and has made a similar request to Moscow. Speaking to visiting members of the Bonds Organization at the Knesset last night, Peres said Soviet leader Gorbachev may not be a liberal, but he is a realist. If he is changing his attitude to Soviet Jewry and to Israel, he must have a good reason, said Peres, and the situation should be exploited while the current atmosphere prevails. On the exchange of the delegations, Peres said he believed Israel's request would meet a positive response from the Kremlin.

[Begin Peres recording] Well, the Russians have applied for a delegation on a consulate level on their side. We have informed them that we intend to do likewise, and I believe that they will respond in the same spirit. [end recording]

USSR's Gerasimov Interviewed

TA021540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov has confirmed that a Soviet consular mission will be coming to Israel soon, but he said it was only a technical move in the interests of Russian properties and citizens in Israel. Reporter Gid'on Remez asked Gerasimov whether a similar Israeli delegation would be paying a reciprocal visit to Moscow.

[Begin Gerasimov recording] The problem is, that is, the difference is, that we do have certain things to do there. We have Soviet citizens and we have Soviet real estate in your country. Your country does not have real estate to look after, and we have no citizens of your country here for you to worry about. There would be no reciprocity here. [end recording]

Reporter Remez then asked the Soviet official about reports of a Soviet commitment to American Jewish leaders to allow 10,000 Soviet Jews to leave for Israel.

[Begin recording] [Gerasimov] You cannot have any commitments when you talk unofficially. As to the 10,000 or 11,000; you see, we do not have quotas. We do not order this flow of people from our country to your country. It depends on the number of applications. We said before this visit of world Jewish leaders, we said that from January 1st we are going to apply new rules to this and we are going to solve these cases sympathetically and the exceptions will be only for security reasons. So, if we have 10,000 applications they they will be looked after, if we have 11,000 they will be looked after, but we cannot guarantee that it will be less than 10,000. Who knows?

[Remez] Well, they were not talking about people who have not yet applied. This refers to people who have already applied and have been rejected. The question is whether these particular cases...

[Gerasimov, interrupting] These cases — and I said about it many times at my briefings — these cases are now being reviewed, and reviewed sympathetically.

[Remez] What about the question of direct flights or flights through Romania, sir? Do you know of any developments in that direction?

[Gerasimov] No, there are no other developments in that direction. [end recording]

Gerasimov also denied a Radio Luxembourg report that Israel's Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres would be invited soon to Moscow for talks.

Asked about the reports that he has been invited to Moscow, Mr Peres told our reporter that while the Russians may indeed invite him, so far this has not happened.

'Senior' USSR Official on Visit

TA030658 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Apr 87 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Washington — A senior Soviet representative in the United States warned yesterday against "an exaggerated approach toward and excessive talk about" the Soviet consular delegation that is to come to Israel in about 2 weeks. According to him, relations with Israel will develop slowly.

In a talk with *Ha'aretz*, the official said: "The fact that the delegation is coming to Israel is in itself sufficiently important, and there is no need whatsoever to attach any importance beyond what is due. The delegation members have clear instructions as to what they will discuss and what places they will visit. It is not a political delegation and it has no authority to discuss matters connected with the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. The Israeli Government representatives have sufficient channels through which to transmit political messages to us, just as we find ways to pass on to Israel what we have to say."

The official described the report about an invitation to Foreign Minister Peres to Moscow as "wishful thinking," and said the current relationship does not permits such an invitation.

Nevertheless, the official did not rule out the possibility that the consular delegation would make repeated visits "as need be." As for the visit of an Israeli consular delegation to Moscow, the official believes the reports on this matter are imprecise and that such a reciprocal visit has not been decided on thus far. It emerges from his remarks that while the Soviet delegation was invited by Israel, no such invitation has been extended by the Soviet Union.

As for the exit of Soviet Jews, the official stressed that all the Soviet Government's actions right now are the result of domestic policy and "a desire to correct past mistakes." Within this framework, previous requests by aliyah refuseniks are being reexamined.

"You should understand that our actions now are not payment for a ticket to an international conference. We are a great country, a superpower, and we do not pay entrance fees." On the international conference issue, the official made it clear that the Soviet Union does not regard the conference as a mechanism that would impose solutions or solve disputes. The aim of the conference would be to provide the parties involved in the dispute with guarantees that everything achieved would indeed be valid.

'Senior' Diplomat Meets SFRY Foreign Minister

TA020913 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] A senior Israeli diplomat has held a meeting with the Yugoslav foreign minister in Geneva with the goal of renewing ties between the two countries, which were broken in 1967.

In this talk, which was held in a kosher Jewish restaurant in Geneva, it emerged that Yugoslavia will not be able to take any new steps toward the resumption of relations, as it is bound by President Tito's policy regarding special ties with the Arab states. However, Yugoslavia will follow in the footsteps of Eastern Europe should that bloc resume relations with Israel. [passage omitted]

Rabin on S. Africa Ties, Pollard Responsibility

TA020627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said last night he would not promote acts that would affect U.S. aid to Israel. He was

speaking to students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and referred to Israel's ties with South Africa.

[Begin Rabin recording] As an Israeli, I have a problem whenever embargoes or sanctions are involved. We have experienced too much of this. However, by the same token, we cannot ignore values or U.S. legislation, which permits Congress to cut defense aid to countries that do not stand the test of American laws. I will not be numbered among those who suggest that action be taken that could endanger U.S. aid or ties with that country. [end recording]

Minister Rabin was also asked if he should not draw conclusions and assume ministerial responsibility following the Pollard affair:

[Begin Rabin recording] Does one take responsibility for any and every wrongdoing? For instance, if something happened as a result of a minister's instructions, that is one thing; but what if it occurred as a result of a situation that developed without his knowledge due to instructions issued by his predecessor or predecessors, especially in the case of espionage? Several spies have recently been uncovered in the United States — ones who spied for the Soviet Union, Israel, and the PRC. That was a fiasco, but should the secretary of defense resign? Why not? [end recording]

Rosenne Tour Extended; No Replacement Found
TA020833 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] The Israeli ambassador in Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, will serve at his post until early June, senior sources in the Foreign Ministry said last night. Rosenne was orignally scheduled to complete his tour of duty on May 1, but in the last few days he has twice been asked to extend his stay.

Rosenne has privately expressed anger that he was sent a short, formal note announcing the end of his tour of duty. The decision to end his appointment, though no successor has been named, is seen by observers in Jerusalem as a move by Foreign Minister Peres to get Prime Minister Shamir to expedite a decision about Rosenne's successor. Shamir has to approve a candidate out of a list of four presented to him by Peres in February.

In a meeting between Shamir and Peres last night the two men could not find a candidate for the job. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Three Egyptians Held on 'Espionage' Charges

LD030949 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Apr (JANA) — Some Western information media have quoted Egyptian officials as saying that three Egyptian citizens were being detained by Libya.

To clarify this matter, we state: First, as JANA announced at the time, on 16 May of last year, these three Egyptians were found to be members of an espionage and sabotage ring sent by the Egyptian intelligence service to commit acts of sabotage and espionage inside Libya as a complement to the abortive and barbaric NATO-U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah.

They were unmasked and arrested by the popular security forces of the Great Jamahiriyah while in possession of electronic guidance equipment similar to that found in areas bombed by U.S. planes. At the time, the television service of the Great Jamahiriyah broadcast certified confessions by the Egyptians regarding the spy ring, which covered the subversive activities they planned to commit, as well as those who entrusted them with these tasks.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Algerian Envoy Discuss Relations

LD311454 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] The Algerian ambassador in Tripoli has been received by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Questions of common interest and bilateral relations were at the center of the talks.

Local Affairs Editor on U.S., Australian Ties

Views U.S. Lowered Flag Issue

LD031030 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Voice of America Radio has said that the U.S. State Department has lowered the Libyan Arab flag from among the flags flown in the courtyard of its department.

JANA's local editor has commented on this incident saying that when the U.S. State Department says that the presence of the Libyan flag flown in its building is not appropriate due to the unnaturalness of bilateral relations, it is telling the truth for the first time because of the following two reasons:

First: The Libyan Arab people is not honoured to have its flag flown on the nests of conspiracies concocted against [words indistinct]. It is the same building in which the plan was drawn up of aggression launched last April against Great Jamahiriyah which the home of the leader of the revolution was bombed.

Second: The unnatural relations referred to by the U.S. State Department points out clearly that Great Jamahiriyah firmly rejects U.S. terrorist attempts aiming at subjugating our region to be by the side of those who have completely capitulated to U.S. policy.

The editor continues that the U.S. Administration is obsessed with Libya; the green colour of the Libyan Arab flag has become a nightmare haunting this administration.

He concludes that we don't feel sorry for lowering our flag. We are in fact sorry that it has been flown above this nest of conspiracy for the past time.

Condemns Australian Warning

LD022151 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1448 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Apr (JANA) — The BBC has reported that the Australian Government has warned Libyans against interfering in the affairs of the South Pacific. The radio spoke of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Vanuatu.

JANA's local affairs editor has expressed astonishment at this attitude, if true, as the question of Libya's establishment of diplomatic relations in the Pacific or anywhere else concerns the Great Jamahiriyah and the sovereign and independent countries involved. It is fully compatible with its national and international rights as established by all international conventions and practice.

Sudanese Ministers Arrive on Visit 2 Apr

LD021407 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Major Fadlallah Nasr Burmah, Sudanese minister of state for defense, and Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi led those on hand at Tripoli International Airport to welcome the Sudanese visitors. Brother Mubarak al-Fadil said: Our trip to the fraternal Great Jamahiriyah is in accordance with the process of consultation and lasting fraternal relations between our two countries. It is also part of the exchange of views on various issues affecting our Arab and African region, as well as the development of ties for our mutual benefit.

He told JANA that the visit is in return for recent Libyan trips to Sudan within the framework of consultations between the two countries, which are intent on holding such conferences occasionally to consolidate their relations.

Ministers View Chad

LD030908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Apr (JANA) — The Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland radio, the voice of the revolutionary committees, has broadcast an interview with brothers Mubarak al-Mahdi, Sudanese minister of industry, and Fadlallah Burma, Sudanese min-

ister of state for defense affairs, who are visiting the Great Jamahiriyah.

Replying to a question over the clamor raised by hostile information media regarding the presence of Libyan forces in western Sudan, Major General Fadlallah Burma said: What we are concerned about is that both the Jamahiriyah and the Sudan are the objects of this enemy campaign.

Commenting on U.S.-French interference in Chad, he affirmed that Sudan was opposed to any foreign meddling in Africa, particularly in Chad, where U.S.-French intervention will only complicate the Chadian problem further, as their actions are based on arrogance and war.

He denounced the recent violation of Sudanese airspace by French aircraft, and affirmed that Sudan's position was decisive, categorical, and opposed to any repetition. He declared that Sudan will not permit any further violations of its airspace or territory by French forces.

Asked if the demands for the extradition of Numayri and his trial have been withdrawn, Brother Mubarak said the demands were popular ones, and constitute one of the provisions of the charter of the 6 April Revolution. He added that the Sudan has asked, through political and judicial channels, for the extradition and trial of Numayri.

AL-JAMAHIRIYAH Views Conflict Behind Chad Issue

LD272047 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Marikh 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Under the title "He Will Stay and They Will Go", *Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper out today wrote an analytic article saying:

"Nearly 30 years ago what was Monsieur Francois Mitterrand doing?

"He was later Monsieur Francois Mitterrand the president with adventures in the country of Chad. He himself was the French minister of state for colonies' affairs in the socialist government of Guy Maulier, which with Eden's Britain and the gang of zionist 'Ben Gurion', launched the tripartite aggression on 'Abd al-Nasr's Egypt in 1956 to revenge for its role in supporting the Algerian revolution".

Adding that no matter what the French president's inclination is, he will have Napoleon Bonaparte his ideal leader. "Thus the real crisis in Chad originally is that of moral decline of politicians who chant freedom's slogans while they aim to dominate half of the globe".

It asserted that the core of the Chadian issue is the conflict between those who believe in freedom's victory and mankind's liberation and those hirelings of colonialism. Then it asked: "Who gave France the right to impose its guardianship on Africa? Who gave the right to America to involve its forces and arms to support its Hebrew hireling? Depending on what historic or legal fact the French and the Americans allowed themselves to appoint a puppet government in Chad or in central Africa or in Ivory Coast?"

It went on asking: "If they were depending on the logic of force, well let them publicly declare that and admit with full mouth that they believe the world to them is nothing but a jungle in which they are the strongest of beasts. Let them once again fall in the same swamp in which they had fallen the day they believed they have more right in Vietnam than its own people". Then it talked about the lessons the French first learnt in Vietnam and then the Americans which led to the victory of the people of Vietnam. The newspaper then drew a comparison between the Western propaganda and that Nazi Germany which states "lie and lie and lie until you are believed". "Nowadays all the Western media are assigned with one objective: to improve Ibri's image from a renegade to a legendary military leader the like of which never been witnessed".

Al-Jamahiriyah newspaper asserted that the current propaganda war based on lies will not succeed where the warships policy persued by the U.S. against Jamahiriyah had failed.

The newspaper concluded its article by saying: They failed from the north, they will fail in the south. They will repeat the same mistakes, for this jamahiriyah has been, is and will be victorious, with Allah's permission, because it is fighting the battle of right, the battle of honour, dignity, liberty and justice. Because it is more able always by its people, by its nation and by the support of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the whole world to teach imperialism lessons and lessons. Jamahiriyah will be victorious by its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who will remain while they will perish, he will be dignified and they will vanish — as did D'Estaing and Carter, as Al-Sadat and Numayri perished and as the shah and Somoza perished.

"Our determination is more rigid than their lies. Our will is more solid than their psychological war, our belief is stronger than their conspiracies. For this and by this, we shall defeat them in the south as we had defeated them in the north".

MAURITANIA

Colonel Taya, Delegation Return from Benin

LD020402 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, and the delegation accompanying him returned to the capital this evening from Cotonou, where he was on an official visit to the Republic of Benin.

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD030253 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim al-Zuwayy arrived in the capital this evening with a message from the leader of the Libyan revolution to Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN

chairman and head of state. The Libyan envoy was received at the airport by (Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Dadi), adviser to the CMSN chairman.

MOROCCO

Turkish President Ends Visit After Talks

LD021846 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Kenan Evran, president of the Turkish Republic, ended his 4-day official visit to Morocco this morning. The highlight of his stay came in his talks with His Majesty King Hasan II, may God grant him victory. The president also visited Rabat and Fes. [passage omitted]

He was seen off at Fes Said Airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Moulay Zine Zahidi, minister delegate for economic affairs. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Government To Protest Chad Airspace 'Violation'

JN271142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1037 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Mar (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government will officially protest to the Chadian Government for its violation of Sudanese airspace and its attacks on Sudanese territory, as Chadian forces have launched air raids on Libyan units inside the Sudanese border in the (Kalbes) area using Mirage planes. Today's edition of the independent newspaper *Al-Ayyam*, which carried the story, said an official statement explaining the situation is expected.

The paper said the situation has become more critical and that talk of reconciliation between Chad and Libya is out of the question amid the escalation in the current fighting. However, Sudan, has not given up hope for a settlement of their differences. The paper added that Sudan now focuses on demanding that the Libyan forces withdraw from its territory, especially since Sudan's neutrality in this conflict is important to the conciliatory role it is playing.

In another development, a ranking source in the town of Al-Junaynah in westerr Sudan told the independent newspaper *Al-Usbu'* that police forces acting the day before yesterday seized four land rover vehicles containing Kalashnikov rifles and guns belonging to pro-Libyan Chadian leader Achiekh ibn Oumar. *Al-Usbu'* added that the Al-Junaynah security committee is in contact with Khartoum to decide what to do with these vehicles.

Movement Denies Presence of Libyan Forces

JN021622 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — The Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement described the constitutional amendments unanimoualy approved by the Constituent Assembly yesterday as "a consecration of civilian dictatorship."

In a news conference held here today, the Revolutionary Committees Movement said it does not recognize the Constitution. However, it does adhere to a firm philosophy based on customs and religion. The movement criticized the way in which the constitutional amendments were introduced. It said these amendments could have been presented to the Sudanese people so they could have clearly expressed their opinions on them. The movement also asked the Constituent Assembly members to use the ideas of the electorate in their constituences instead of succumbing to their parties' policies.

In its news conference the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement said the government has failed in its attempts to tackle the economic crisis by adopting policies based on capitalist development and by following the steps of the toppled May regime. The movement added that the government has not worked to eradicate the effects of the toppled May regime. On the contrary, the movement said, the government is, with U.S. support, working to revive the national security apparatus.

The Revolutionary Committees Movement also assailed the IMF's policies and branded it a U.S. imperialist institution serving imperialist interests. The movement referred to the national constitutional conference, which will be held to resolve the country's problems, and said that regional people's conferences must be held to help meet the needs of people in rural Sudanese areas and to ensure rural areas' participation in adopting pan-Arab policies.

The Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement denied the presence of Libyan forces in the Darfur Region in West Sudan, the region bordering Chad, as was announced. The movement harshly assailed the Islamic National Front and said this front is trying to escalate the dispute over "the presence of Libyan forces." The movement referred to the news conference the Islamic National Front held in which it said there are Libyan forces in Darfur. In that conference the front expressed fears the Darfur Region may become an arena for international military conflict. The Revolutionary Committees Movement said the Islamic National Front has always been working to weaken the government or to destabilize it, utilizing the information media.

The Revolutionary Committees Movement added that what has been circulated regarding the presence of Libyan forces in Darfur is no more than false allegations within the framework of imperialist conspiracies in the region to create conditions facilitating establishing U.S. bases in East Sudan to disturb what it called "the Ethiopian revolution."

On the Iraq-Iran war the spokesman for the Revolutionary Committees Movement said the movement is currently studying the Iranian revolution's stand toward the U.S. arms issues and its relations with [words indistinct]

Government Approves Jordanian Agricultural Aid

JN022103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has sent a written message to Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan in reply to one from his royal highness. The message contained Sudan's agreement that the Jordanian National Committee of Solidarity with Sudan, chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, may start building a number of agricultural projects to be entirely financed by Jordan.

Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister 'Umar Nur al-Da'im conveyed this message to Jordanian Transportation Minister Ahmad Dakhqan, who is currently visiting the country, at a meeting this morning.

During the meeting the two ministers discussed bilateral relations, with emphasis on exchanging information in agriculture, transportation, and communications.

It is worth noting that a high-level Jordanian technical committee will arrive in Khartoum within the next few weeks to discuss with Sudanese officials the details for implementing these projects and to also pay field visits to the proposed project sites.

SPLA Condemns Southern Party Leader's Arrest

EA022228 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The Detention of the Reverend Philip Abbas Ghabbush is Another Link in the Chain of Khartoum's Blatant Acts of Racism"]

[Text] The recent arbitrary detention of the Reverend Philip Abbas Ghabbush, a prominent Sudanese politician who is well known for his outspokenness in airing grievances of the country's backward regions, came as no surprise. The Reverend Abbas Ghabbush has been thrown into jail so many times before by the successive minority clique governments of Khartoum that his recent incarceration even under a system that purports to be democratic has raised no eyebrows.

The crux of the problem is not dictatorship versus democracy. The fact remains that in the Sudan, no matter what the nature of the system happens to be at any particular time, certain sections of the community will always be victimized.

Such persons like the Reverend Ghabbush who speaks bluntly on matters regarded by the rulers in Khartoum as too sensitive are always liable to be detained or harassed by the minority clique system whether the system at a given time is represented by soldiers like Numayri and Siwar al-Dhahab or civilians like Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

The Reverend Ghabbush is one of those who speaks for the overwhelming majority of the Sudanese people in the rural areas of the Sudan.

The persistent demands for a new political order where power could be shared among all the Sudanese people are being strenuously resisted by the clique regimes which always attempt to silence individuals or groups putting forth such demands. There is absolutely nothing wrong for people of the south, west, and east of Sudan to call for their fair share in the national cake. And yet when voices are raised in protest against wanton discrimination being meted out by the clique, such protests are regarded as an offense. By confining the Reverend Ghabbush to a prison cell in Kobar, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has taken a further step in eroding his sham democracy.

Only recently, he arrogantly brushed aside southern Sudanese political parties and their views and proceeded to appoint his so-called council for the south. These are the very political parties that have taken part in Al-Sadiq's election to usher in the much acclaimed era of democracy. And yet they were denied their due role in the formation of the so-called council for the south which was a supposed in a system purported to be democratic to have been set up democratically. [sentence as heard] Since there was absolutely no constitutional basis for setting up the so-called council for the south, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi should have at least attempted to impart a semblance of legitimacy to his council by allowing the concerned political parties to nominate its members. If that had happened, perhaps others would have said that there was some rudimentary democracy in Sudan.

Freedom of expression is universally acknowledged as one of the cornerstones of a democratic set-up. Although Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has apparently granted this freedom to the various political groupings across the diverse political and ideological spectrum, there is little doubt that the process of guaranteeing this right is itself selective.

the many newspaper which feature in Khartoum can feel free to write what they think without fear, but when individuals like the Reverend Abbas Ghabbush and Dr Siraj speak out courageously in support of the Koka Dam peace process, they are arrested without hesitation. Unlike others, these two and all those who share their views are not entitled to the freedom of expression because it so happened that what they wish to express is regarded by Sadiq as unpleasant. The democracy of today is the democracy of double standards and it is in every respect the home-grown variety, fashioned by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to suit his own taste.

His reasons for arresting different people are also varied. Individuals like Dr Siraj are considered by Khartoum to be too left-leaning for its comfort. The kind of radical changes being advocated by Dr Siraj and those subscribing to his line of thought would be certain to dismantle the edifice of sectoral rule in Sudan forever. Therefore, such views can hardly be tolerated by the Mahdi government. On the other hand, the Reverend Abbas Ghabbush, who throughout his long political career has been campaigning against discrimination of racial as well as religious grounds, is seen as a threat by the Al-Sadiq government to the status quo.

If all the Sudanese persons could be brought into the power structure, that would break the ruling cliques monopoly of power for ever. Though Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his group continue to dub the Reverend Abbas Ghabbush a racist, meanwhile they themselves indulge in blatant racism by frequently rounding up

southerners, westerners, and easterners resident on the fringe of Khartoum and forcibly removing them from the national capital.

The various reasons that have been brought forward by the Al-Sadiq government to explain the detention of the Reverend Ghabbush are mere concoctions. If there was a genuine case against him, then there is every reason to believe that prompt and appropriate action would have been initiated long ago.

The systematic policy of brutalization and discrimination against the Nubah people in particular has now taken an ugly twist. The Khartoum regime has become increasingly apprehensive of the possible large scale defections of the Nubah to the SPLA. Sweeping purges of the Nubah from the security organs, especially the police force, have been started. In the eyes of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Nubah are no longer trustworthy and their continued presence in the police force is regarded a hindrance to the execution of the infamous practice of Kashashah, [Sudanese vernacular for police crackdown] among whose victims the Nubah people feature conspicuously.

The recent appointment of retired general Fadlallah Burmah Nasir as minister of state for defense is intended to enable the ex-general to dispense advice to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on matters related to the persecution of certain nationalities like the Nubah who are now regarded hostile to the Khartoum system. One of Burmah's immediate tasks is expected to be the mobilization of his own Baqqarah tribesmen to keep in check any Pro-SPLA move the Nubah youth may be contemplating. In fact, the Burmah-organized militia of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi does not only pose a menace to the Dinka and Nuer nationalities of northern Bahr al-Ghazal and northern upper Nile repectively, but also hangs like the Sword of Damocles over the Nuqnq mountains.

ETHIOPIA

Ministerial Committee Talks With Somalia Continue

Mengistu Meets Somali Minister

EA021658 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has met and held talks with Somali Foreign Minister Mr Abdurahman Jama Barre. At a ceremony today in the comrade secretary general's special office at the WPE Central Committee, our comrade revolutionary leader and Mr Jama Barre discussed the ongoing third meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc joint ministerial committee. Also present were Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, and Somali Finance Minister Mr Hohamed Hashi Egal.

Talks End; Statement Issued

EA031217 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The third meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc joint ministerial committee, which was held in Addis Ababa over the past 2 days, is over. It was decided to hold the fourth meeting between the two countries in Mogadishu.

A joint statement from the two sides disclosed that the decision to hold the fourth meeting in Mogadishu was reached after a report on the results of the current session had been presented to the leaders of the two countries and directives had been received. The joint statement said that to keep the talks going, the two countries decided to refrain from any acts that could block the process. It was pointed out that during the meeting the two sides expressed their wish to resolve their differences and guarantee peace. The joint statement noted that after agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries at their meeting in Djibouti meeting, deep and extensive discussions were held on issues to be included on the ministerial committee's agenda. However, the two parties could not reach agreement on a joint agenda. The statement said the Somali delegation had expressed its gratitude to the WPE and the people and government of Ethiopia for the hospitality accorded it during the meeting.

The delegation led by Somali Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre left for home today. Its members were seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister.

Eritrean Rebels Report 'Successful' Attacks

EA022247 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] In Keren, units of our heroic peoples forces staged a successful attack on enemy troops along the Mendefera-(Kinakina) Road. In the engagement yesterday against an enemy road patrol unit and a regular patrol unit, our heroes killed 20 enemy soldiers, wounded 10 others, and captured some rifles. Our heroes returned safely to base.

In Barca last week, two enemy vehicles were destroyed by a landmine planted by our engineering corps. An N-3 Fiat truck carrying soldiers was destroyed between Barentu and (Kalukum), and another was destroyed near Barentu. All the soldiers on board the vehicles were killed or wounded. With those 2 vehicles, our heroic fighters have destroyed 53 vehicles and 4 enemy tanks in the last 3 months alone.

SOMALIA

Opposition Criticizes Barre on Ethiopia Talks

EA022321 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Fighter Mohamed Farah Jimale, vice chairman of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia], has said that the Siad Barre regime cannot represent the Somali people in agreements it signs with other countries. Commenting on the peace talks that opened yesterday, 1 April 1987, between Ethiopia and the anti-people regime of Mohamed Siad Barre, he said Siad Barre is not the man to represent Somalia in efforts to achieve lasting peace in the world, especially in the Horn of Africa. While highlighting the importance of settling nationality problems between neighboring African states inherited from European colonialism, we must find honest people to do it properly.

A man like Siad Barre cannot be expected to fulfil this role, as he does not envisage peace or stability. On the contrary, he is an expert at showing off and protecting his own interests. He added that these talks will in no way reduce the struggle for national salvation led by the Somali opposition forces, the SNM [Somali National Movement], and the DFSS. He called on countries hoping for peace from Siad not to waste their time, as he is untrustworthy. There are also nationalist and democratic forces fighting him whose goal is the salvation of the Somali nation. He disclosed that the opposition forces are ready to represent the Somali people. It is therefore right to inform and consult them on matters concerning the region and all Somalis.

SNM Calls Official Claim of Attacks 'Baseless'

EA022325 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] A spokesman for the SNM [Somali National Movement] has clearly stated that the claim by Abdalrahman Jama Barre, the so-called minister of foreign affairs of Somalia, that 113 [words indistinct] by other governments is baseless. The attacks were clashes between SNM and other Somali opposition forces on one side and soldiers still loyal to the dictator Barre's regime on the other. It was true of these and many other attacks.

In an interview at Mogadishu Airport, Abdalrahman Buluq-buluq [term meaning fat and shapeless] said he was on his way to Addis Ababa, where he claimed he would be taking part in a

peace conference. He also fussed over the 10 French people rescued early this year from the fascist regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. The SNM spokesman described this as proof of the Siad Barre regime's meaningless talk in saying they had been abducted by other countries. The regime has forgotten that after SNM fighters rescued the French doctors, they were handed over at a safe place to France, healthy, very happy, and grateful to the SNM.

He said the SNM and other nationalist and democratic forces would continue their nation-saving strikes against Barre's cannibalistic regime.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Briefs USSR Official on Southern Africa

EA312148 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hasan Mwinyi has been speaking on the need for the Frontline States to reduce their dependence on South Africa's transport and communications network. He said one of the most important strategies in the fight against the apartheid regime in Pretoria is to end dependence on South Africa's communications and transport and find alternative routes.

The president made the remarks during talks with the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Pavel Gilashvili. President Mwinyi briefed the Soviet official on the latest developments in southern Africa, particularly the serious situation in Mozambique. He said the people of Mozambique were in a deplorable condition created by South African-backed MNR bandits and that Mozambicans urgently needed food, clothes, and medicine, as well as military equipment.

In his reply Mr Gilashvili, who has already visited other Frontline States, pledged his country's determination to assist Mozambique and other Frontline States.

Gilashvili Cited on Aid

EA301959 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The USSR today reiterated its policy of assisting the southern African liberation struggle, adding that the end of apartheid was very near.

Mr Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, told reporters in Dar Es Salaam that his country would increase its assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa. Mr Gilashvili, who is in Dar es Salaam on the last leg of his visit to the Frontline States, said he held successful talks with government officials in these countries on the situation in southern Africa, international issues, and bilateral questions. He said the Soviet people and the ruling CPSU would continue to help the Frontline States — that is, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — in their fight against the Boer regime.

UGANDA

Protest to Kenya Over 'Harassment' of Nationals

EA030859 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr

[Text] The Uganda Government has protested in the strongest terms possible to the Kenya Government for the brutal and most cruel manner in which an Ugandan national, who was a teacher in a secondary school in Kisii, western Kenya, Mr Gregory Byarumanga, was killed.

In a 7-page statement read at a news conference in Kampala yesterday by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, the Uganda Government demanded that all those responsible for this terrible crime should not go unpunished. The government also asked for an explanation for the recent mistreatments of three senior Uganda Government officials, including the minister without portfolio, Mr Tom Rubale, and the member of the National Resistance Council, Mr Andrew Lutaya, by the Kenyan police. It further called on the Kenyan Government to give assurances that such acts will never be repeated. In the statement, the Uganda Government also called on all those who respect human rights and sanctity of lives to join in the condemnation of this most repugnant act.

As the result of the death of Mr Byarumanga after being tortured by Kenya police, the Uganda Government feels it can no longer guarantee the safety of its nationals in Kenya and has decided to immediately advise all Ugandans to start making arrangements to return home as soon as possible. On its part, the Ugandan Government will start immediately making appropriate arrangements to receive and resettle such returnees. In particular, the government is making special arrangements to quickly and smoothly reintegrate in the country professionals like teachers, doctors, engineers, and other skilled professionals now working in Kenya and who wish to return home. In any case, all Ugandans legally residing in Kenya are advised to register themselves with the Uganda High Commission in Nairobi if they wish to be given consular assistance and protection.

The minister of foreign affairs told the newsmen that the Uganda Government is deeply disturbed by the recent reports of the general harassment of Ugandans residing in Kenya, especially during the recent exercise of rounding up illegal aliens in Kenya. In many cases people have been forced to leave behind their children and property. A number of these cases were people with valid immigration documents. Mr Mukiibi said Ugandans have been picked up and arrested by Kenya security agents in a manner clearly calculated to spoil the good relations that have so far existed between the people of Uganda and the people of Kenya.

The Uganda Government, he said, is surprised that innocent Ugandans are being harassed in such a manner while Kenya authorities continue to provide a safe haven for some criminal elements who caused untold suffering to the people of Uganda during the past regimes. A case in point is Peter Owili, who is wanted for specific criminal chagres in Uganda and has yet to be returned to face these charges.

But the minister reiterated the Uganda Government's commitment to regional cooperation and good-neighborliness. He said the Uganda Government will never engage itself in any provocative activities towards any of its neighbors.

The press conference was attended by the ministers of state for internal affairs, Dr Kiiza Besigye, of information and broadcasting, Mr Abu Mayanja, and the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofunji.

CAR

Chad's Lassou Received by Party Official

AB022008 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Gouara Lassou, Chadian foreign minister and executive secretary of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], held talks today with Jean-Paul Ngoupande, minister of national education and executive secretary of the Central Africa Democratic Rally [RDC]. Gouara Lassou, who is on an official visit to the CAR at the invitation of his fellow foreign minister, took the opportunity of his visit to meet, in his capacity as UNIR executive secretary, with the RDC executive secretary. UNIR Executive Secretary Gaouara Lassou delivered a lengthy and excellent briefing on the birth of the Chadian movement and its objective, which is to reunited all sons of Chad. He also discussed the UNIR;s method of operation and its political options. The RDC executive secretary thanked his Chadian counterpart and (?lauded) the valuable experience gained by the UNIR. He also told him that the RDC is trying to bring together all CAR citizens in support of the patriotic actions launched by President Andre Kolingba since 1 September 1981, which led to the birth of the RDC. He said the RDC is now gaining ground.

The two men hailed the ties of friendship and mutual support existing between the two countries and expressed hope that the two parties, the RDC and the UNIR, will contribute to their consolidation. The audience, which lasted 45 minutes and took place in the presence of the Chadian ambassador in Bangui, was marked by a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

Lassou Ends Visit

AB022056 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Before returning home today, the Chadian foreign minister was kind enough to give his impressions to the CAR press:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, you visited the CAR at the invitation of your counterpart. May we know what lessons you learned from your trip here?

[Lassou] First of all, before leaving CAR soil, permit me to sincerely thank his excellency the president of the CAR for authorizing my brother, the CAR foreign minister, to invite me to Bangui. Unfortunately, [words indistinct], but this trip enabled me to make some useful and very fruitful contacts. I met several government officials at all levels, as you should not forget that I was [passage indistinct]. It also permitted me and my counterpart, Minister Jean Louis Psimhis, to discuss problems of common concern [words indistinct]. As I leave, I feel satisfied with my visit. I hope I will also have a chance to invite my brother to come to Chad.

[Reporter] You are leaving satisfied with your stay in the CAR. Is that so?

[Lassou] I am going back deeply satisfied.

[Reporter] You met the head of state. What were the major topics discussed?

[Lassou] [Words indistinct] the contents of the message I delivered to him. The CAR president is a brother of President Hissein Habre. I must also say that I took advantage of this trip to report to him on the new situation developing in the eastern part of our country. [passage indistinct] That was what I told the president and he gave me some useful advice, which I am to convey to his brother, President Hissein Habre. [end recording]

CHAD

Habre Forces Take Control of Gouro

AB030711 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 3 Apr 87

[FANT High Command Communique No 63 issued in Ndjamena on 2 April]

[Text] After the fall of Ounianga, it is now the turn of the enemy garrison of Gouro to come under the control of the FANT. Thus, the Borkou and Ennedi Districts have now been completely rid of Libyan slave troops. Here is the tally of this operation:

Materiel seized: two BMP tanks, two Toyotas equipped with surface-to-surface missiles, two Toyotas fitted with 14.5-mm guns, two Mercedes heavy trucks, two jeeps equipped with 106-mm guns, a 120-mm mortar, and an 82-mm mortar.

Furthermore, as we have already announced, mopping up operations and searches on the outskirts of towns and enemy outposts around Zouar resulted in the following:

Equipment seized: three T-64 tanks, three BMF's, two BM-21's, one 122-mm gun, one jeep equipped with a 106-mm gun, three heavy duty Mercedes trucks, one Mercedes truck serving as a mobile workshop, one (?transporter), and a large consignment of ammunition of all kinds.

Materiel destroyed: four T-54 tanks; two BMP's; and three BM-21's.

To those sent to their death in Chad by the madman of (?Sidra), it is time they leave Aouzou before it is too late. A word to the wise is sufficient.

GUNT Leader Speaks on Military 'Difficulties'

LD022100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1815 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Listeners of Radio Bardai, revolutionary greetings! The national news is dominated by the address to the nation by Comrade Acheikh ibn Oumar, president of the GUNT and head of state. We invite you to listen to this address: [martial music]

[Begin Acheikh ibn Oumar recording] Men and women of Chad! The history of each state and people includes internal or external challenges. This is exactly the case with our country, which, having been subjected to the cupidity of imperialism, is experiencing the tragic situation the Chadian people [words indistinct]. The events that have just taken place in Fada, Ouadi Doum and Faya-Largeau are only a normal process in the fight for national liberation [word indistinct]. The process of struggle for national liberation always develops in a spiral, with ups and downs. This stage in the struggle must be understood as a new experience. Of course, the GUNT has had difficulties in recent battles, but it has not lost the war.

In the face of massive military aid supplied to the Ndjamena clique by French and American imperialism, with the use of sophisticated equipment, namely AWACS planes deployed and controlled from Egyptian territory, spy satellites, as well as French combat helicopters, it was impossible for the forces of the National Liberation Army, which is equipped with light weapons, to withstand this armada. That is why, after the fighting at Ouadi Doum, during which our forces inflicted heavy losses on the puppet troops of Ndjamena, we asked the men of the National Liberation Army to withdraw from Faya-Largeau to regroup.

Contrary to the untruthful allegations in the Western media, even as I speak to you now, the forces of the National Liberation Army are deployed throughout our national territory, in the Tibesti region, as well as in the Ennedi as far as Borkou.

If the forces of the renegade Hissein Habre are now in Faya-Largeau and Fada, this in no way means they control Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti. So I appeal to the valiant Chadian people, to the fighters and commandos in the south, the center, the East, and on the northern front, not to allow themselves to be demoralized by the disinformation campaign launched by the Western media, and to oppose the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces with revolutionary violence. I solemnly call on the Chadian people to redouble their vigilance. French and American imperialism wants to occupy our dear fatherland, first to plunder its riches, and then to use our country as a base for the destabilization of our African brothers' progressive states.

In the face of these challenges from international imperialism, the Chadian people, strengthened by 20 years of heroic struggle, will never submit. Like a fish in water, the forces of the National Liberation Army are moving and will continue to move throughout our territory. The imperialist forces and those of the renegade, Hissein Habre, will never find rest. They will be hit in the north, south, east, and west. We will continue the struggle for national liberation until final victory. Long live free and independent Chad! [end recording]

Official on Habre-Goukouni Reconciliation

AB021756 Paris AFP in French 1651 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Apr (AFP) — The return to Ndjamena of President Hissein Habre's brother and enemy, his former rival Goukouni Oueddei, is now seen as certain in the Chadian capital, where an official even said today: What is important now is reconciliation between two brothers and comrades who have been separated. Moumine Togoi Hamidi, secretary of state at the Presidency in charge of information and propaganda, told this to the press during an apparent lull in the fighting between Chadians and Libyans in the country's north.

It is also recalled that some 2 weeks ago, as part of this attempt at reconciliation, Ndjamena sent a delegation led by Interior Minister Ibrahim Mahamat Itno to Algiers, where former GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei, whose organization Hissien Habre was fighting, is living. The delegation also included Colonel Alphonse Nguere Kotiga, former leader of the armed groups in the south (Codos opposed to the Habre government), who were reconciled with Ndjamena a little over a year ago. Mr Itno, a close aide of President Hissien Habre, had headed several rounds of negotiations. He was instrumental in the step-by-step reconciliation involving dozens of Codos groups, thus bringing peace and security to the southern part of the country. It was also Itno who, along with Mahamat Nouri, chairman and managing director of Air Chad, who is currently fighting in Zouar, was in charge of negotiating on 24 October 1986 at Koinimina, north of Kalait (Ennedi region), the agreement between Ndjamena and Goukouni Oueddei's Patriotic Armed Forces (FAP).

According to unofficial reports in the Chadian capital, the talks in Algiers concern the clauses of the Fundamental Act (a sort of constitution) promulgated in Chad on 29 September 1982. However, it is just as strongly emphasized that Goukouni Oueddei is under pressure from Tripoli concerning the fate of his own family and of the Chadian population in Libya. This could hamper reconciliation. These Libyan pressures are behind the pessimism of Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, former GUNT vice president, who returned to Ndjamena unconditionally on 5 February.

However, Goukouni Oueddei's arrival in Ndjamena will not be without consequences for the country's domestic policy, according to observers in the capital, where an upcoming cabinet reshuffle is already being discussed. The last reshuffle was on 23 March 1986. As for the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya border conflict, it is expected to meet in Libreville on 25 April. That body, which was set up during the 14th OAU summit in Libreville in 1977, and has Gabon as its chairman, has met but once, in August 1977. The other members are Angola, Cameroon, Nigeria, Mozambique, and Senegal.

Former Rebel Nominated as New FANT Commander

AB021625 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Apr 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Hassan Djamous [FANT commander in chief] has been flown to Paris for hospital treatment to the injuries he received at Ouadi Doum. Julian Burger asked Tom Agalan in Paris how serious his wounds were:

[Begin recording] [Agalan] According to French sources, he is not badly wounded, but apparently it has to do with his ears, either from an explosion or something else. He is reported to have arrived, not carried on a stretcher but walking down the military plane which brought him last night from Ndjamena and he is

hospitalized at the military hospital Val-de-Grace, which is the best military hospital in France.

[Burger] And who will now replace Commander Djamous?

[Agalan] According to French sources again, he is going to be replaced by (Idrissa), who was the deputy commander of the GUNT, of that part of the GUNT which rallied to the Hissein Habre forces and is now fighting side by side with the FANT forces of the central government of Hissein Habre.

[Burger] It seems remarkable that President Habre should promote a former rebel so quickly to be a commander in chief.

[Agalan] Well, the idea is that the role which was played by the former GUNT people in the battle in Ouadi Doum and later on following the retreating Libyan forces to Faya-Largeau, was quite determining. The French say that they knew the terrain very well. They were excellent guerrilla fighters and at least for the time being, apparently, if this piece of news is confirmed, they have shown that they are really on the right side, as far as Hissein Habre is concerned. [end recording]

Ivorian Minister Delivers Houphouet Message

AB021533 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Ivorian minister of state left Ndjamena this morning for Abidjan. Camille Alliali arrived in our capital yesterday with a message from President Houphouet-Boigny for his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre. The Ivorian minister of state was received in audience by the head of state at 2030 yesterday. Before flying out to Abidjan, Camille Alliali, who was seen off at Ndjamena International Airport by Oudalbaye Naham, our minister of labor, employment, and professional training, gave an interview to the national press. Alliali said his appointment with President Habre was one of goodwill. It was designed to make contact, and is part of the friendship between Chad and the Ivory Coast. In addition, it demonstrates the Ivory Coast's satisfaction following the Chadian people's recent victories over Libya. Let us listen to Camille Alliali:

[Begin recording] [Alliali] I have paid several visits to Ndjamena since 1983. This shows that relations between Abidjan and Ndjamena are cordial. Such trips enable our two heads of state, when they do not have the opportunity to meet personally, to exchange views through ministers sent on missions. It is within the framework of such missions that I am visiting Ndjamena today. So, it is a good will and contact visit. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr Minister, you were also received by the president of the republic. What did you discuss?

[Alliali] We came to express our friendship and voice our satisfaction with what President Hissein Habre has been doing for this country. I delivered a message from President Houphouet-Boigny to President Habre. I received a message from President Habre during our meeting, which I will deliver to President Houphouet-Boigny. [Passage indistinct] We in the Ivory Coast are against war. We want peace. It takes at least two to make peace. We believe that our Chadian brothers also need peace to build their country. Yesterday, President Hissein Habre told me there are a great many problems to be solved in this country — children to be educated, sick to be cared for, and roads to be built. Well, had there been no war, the few resources at Chad's disposal could have been used for development. Unfortunately, war has been imposed on Chad and it must face that war. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr Minister, at a time when the Chadian National Armed Forces are trying to liberate Chad completely, Libya has been massing its troops in Sudan. What is the Ivorian Government's position in the face of this new development?

[Alliali] We are opposed to annexation and to any lack of respect for borders [passage indistinct] [end recording]

ZAIRE

Ceausescu Ends Visit, Cooperation Pact Signed

AB012225 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr (AZAP) — Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu signed a long-term agreement on a program for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation on 1 April at the People's Palace. The accord seeks to bolster and encourage exchanges between Romania and Zaire. Its implementation will allow both countries to further strengthen bilateral relations in all fields, in accordance with the political will expressed by the two heads of state during their talks.

The communique, published on the occasion of the signing of this agreement, notes that the two heads of state, at the bilateral level, placed emphasis on priority areas where efforts should be focused this year. These priority areas include four important projects:

-The construction of the Kinshasa-Matadi and Kisangani-Walikale pipelines;

-Copper refining;

-Wood processing and the establishment of factories to produce cellulose for paper pulp;

-Corn cultivation;

The following is the text of the communique:

(?"At the invitation of) Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to Zaire from 30 March through 1 April 1987.

"During their stay in the Republic of Zaire, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as the officials who accompanied them,

visited a number of economic and socio-cultural projects in Kinshasa.

"The distinguished Romanian guests were given a warm and cordial welcome everywhere by residents of the Zairian capital. This is a demonstration of the feelings of mutual esteem and friendship shared by the Zairian and Romanian peoples.

"Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, held fruitful talks.

"During these discussions, the two heads of state exchanged views on the status and present orientation of the socio-economic development of their respective states. In addition, they conduc ted a thorough analysis of the ways and means to increase their ties of cooperation.

"The two presidents also reviewed major world problems.

"The president of the Republic of Zaire and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed their satisfaction with the development of traditional friendly relations between the two countries and decided to further strengthen these bonds in all fields. This is in response to the aspirations and fundamental interests of their peoples, and is in accordance with the interests of the general cause of peace, and the need for cooperation and understanding in the world.

"To this end, the two heads of state signed a program agreement to bolster [transmission interrupted]

BENIN

Communique on Mauritanian President's Visit

AB021250 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Joint communique issued in Cotonou on 1 April 1987 marking the end of Mauritanian President Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya's visit to Benin — read by Beninese Foreign Minister Guy Landry Hazoume]

[Text] His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, president of the republic and head of state, [words indistinct] His Excellency Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, visited Benin on 30 March 1987.

During this visit, the heads of state held talks on current African and international issues, and on bilateral cooperation. The heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the brotherly ties existing between our two countries, which are based on the [words indistinct] understanding of African society. They voiced their desire to make more concrete the political will to promote bilateral collaboration. To this end, the heads of state decided to establish a permanent joint cooperation commission to serve as a legal framework for the (?promotion) of our ties of cooperation.

On the orders of the two heads of state, the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation examined and signed the following accords: First, an agreement on economic, (?political), cultural, and technical cooperation; and second, a draft agreement on the creation of a joint Mauritanian-Beninese cooperation commission.

On subregional cooperation, the heads of state renewed their (?support) for ECOWAS and the West African Economic Community, which are instruments for the development of West Africa. They also reviewed the economic and political situation in Africa and the world at large. Studying questions regarding the global economic crisis [words indistinct] on Africa. They called on the world community, the [words indistinct] the developed countries to make a more significant contribution to the implementation of the program of economic recovery for Africa drawn up by the OAU, as well as the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly (?special session) on Africa's economic crisis.

On cooperation between African and Arab countries, the two heads of state called for the strengthening of this collaboration and agreed to do everything in their power to intensify it in the interests of the African and Arab peoples.

On Western Sahara, the heads of state deplored the [words indistinct] (?fratricidal war) and expressed hope that a fair and lasting solution will be found to the problem.

On Chad, the heads of state voice their sincere wish that peace will be restored to that fraternal country and that efforts for national reconciliation will rapidly lead to national unity and a respect of the priorities [words indistinct] of that country.

On southern Africa, the heads of state reiterated their strong condemnation of [words indistinct] of South Africa and the [words indistinct] of apartheid and expressed their hope for an effective implementation of global economic sanctions against that regime. They called on the international community to increase its assistance to liberation movements and to apply the necessary pressure [words indistinct] to establish a nonracist and democratic society based on the principles of freedom, dignity, justice, and social rights.

They had high praise [words indistinct] to the ANC and called for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners. They expressed satisfaction with the recent official talks held [words indistinct] between the ANC and the American (?Government). On Namibia, the heads of state reaffirmed their solid support for the Namibian people's heroic struggle [words indistinct] SWAPO to regain their independence and sovereignty. They called for the implementation UN Security Council Resolution 435. In addition, the heads of state reasserted their firm support for the Frontline States, who are victims of South African aggression.

On the Middle East, the heads of state deplored the war of total destruction between Iran and Iraq. They issued an urgent appeal for an end to the hostilities and invited the two warring sides to solve their conflict [words indistinct]. On the Palestinian issue, the heads of state (?deplored) the dramatic situation facing the Palestinian people and reiterated their firm support for the just struggle of these martyred people under the guidance of its sole representative, the PLO, to free the occupied territories and establish an independent state responding to their aspirations.

During their visit to the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Maaouya Sid 'Ahmed Taya and his delegation toured the Abomey [word indistinct] Museum. At the end of this brotherly and friendly visit, His Excellency President Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, expressed thanks to President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, and the people for the warm welcome and African hospitality he and his delegation received.

His Excellency Col Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya invited His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou accepted this invitation, and the date of the trip will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Present at the talks on the Beninese side were: Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly [ANR] Standing Committee; Comrade Roger Imoru Garba, member of the Political Bureau, first vice chairman of the ANR Standing Committee; Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau, minister of rural development and cooperatives; Comrade Guy Landry Hazoume, member of the Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Comrade Edouard Zodebougan, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of the

interior, public security, and territorial administration; and Comrade (Azoumata Fosedzo), director of the Department of African and Arab Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The Mauritanian side was represented by: Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Dr (Ould Waddad), permanent under secretary to the head of state; Lieutenant Colonel (Cheikh Sid 'Ahmed Ould el-Amin), Mauritania's ambassador to Benin; (Sidou Mohamed Ould Abderrahmane), presidential attache for missions [charge de missions a la presidence de la republique]; Presidential Adviser Brahim Ould Abdellahi; (Sidnou Sokona), economic adviser to the head of state; and (Amadou Arou Massem Ba), ambassador and director of the African Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Signed in Cotonou on 1 April 1987 [words indistinct] by His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin and for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by His Excellency Col Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

GAMBIA

Parliamentary Speaker, Deputy Speaker Reelected

AB021803 Paris AFP in French 1720 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Banjul, 2 Par (AFP) — It was officially announced in Banjul today that Momodu Babucar Njie, 53, was reelected yesterday as speaker of the Gambian Parliament, whose 36 members were elected on 11 March.

Dembo Jatta, 46, was reelected deputy speaker.

GHANA

Japan To Acquire Seismic Data for Oil Exploration

AB021605 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The Japanese Oil Corporation Organization is to acquire more than 4,200 km of seismic data in Ghana to undertake a regional geology study. The data to be provided by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation [GNPC] will enable the Japanese corporation to conduct feasibility studies in strategic areas for oil exploration. An agreement to this effect has been signed in London by the deputy managing director of the GNPC, Dr A.K. Addae, and the executive vice president of the Japanese corporation, Mr Wattari. Dr Addae told the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today that the survey is free of charge.

The program will extend across the areas of the Saltpond oil fields, where additional prospects have been identified, as well as part of the areas offshore the Accra-Keta Basin.

The survey, expected to start next month, will initially cover a period of 3 months, but the final work involving the acquisition of data, its processing, and interpretation will be completed within a year. The final document will provide the GNPC with the requisite information and data, which will form the basis for joint exploration agreements to be entered into by private oil companies.

IVORY COAST

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Received by Foreign Minister

AB022055 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who has been visiting our country since yesterday, was received this afternoon by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Simeon Ake. The visit is part of Mr d'Escoto's tour of 15 African countries. The Nicaraguan foreign minister has already been to Kenya and Burkina Faso. His tour is designed to strengthen relations between Nicaragua and the African Continent.

NIGERIA

Ogun State Restricts Religious Radio, TV Programs

AB020932 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Religious programs on radio and television in Ogun State have been restricted to Fridays and Sundays. Also, recordings of the programs have been limited to churches and mosques. A statement of the office of the governor explained that the move was necessary because of the recent disturbances in Kaduna State. [passage indistinct].

Traditional Ruler Hails Preaching Restrictions

AB022137 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] A traditional ruler in Kaduna State has suggested that religious preachings should be restricted to places of worship. Receiving the Committee on Religious Disturbances in Funtua today, the district head of Funtua, Sarikin Nantse Katsina [traditional title] Alhaji Jibril Sambo, also said interstate preaching should be discouraged. The district head called for stiff penalties on those found guilty of setting ablaze places of worship, homes, and public offices. Alhaji Jibril also stressed the need for an edict prohibiting petrol stations, supermarkets, and hotels from harboring idlers and persons of questionable character. He said it was time the government [word indistinct] such elements who were known to be responsible for the havoc during the crisis in Funtua.

The district head urged the Funtua local government council to reorganize the motor parks and petrol stations to rid the areas of undesirable elements. Alhaji Jibril also called for more equipment and funds to enable the fire brigade in the area to function effectively.

In a speech after going round the affected areas, the chairperson, Mrs (Antim Djende), stressed the need for peaceful and accurate testimony, including estimates of property destroyed or lost. Mrs (Antim Djende) warned that false [word indistinct] and perjury would not be tolerated.

Police Deny Torturing Kaduna Religious Prisoners
AB021816 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The assistant inspector general of police in charge of Zone One, Alhaji Mamman Nassarawa, says it is not true that those arrested in connection with the recent disturbances in Kaduna State were subjected to torture and denied time to say their prayers.

In a statement in Kano today, Alhaji Mamman Nassarawa said such reports were deliberately fabricated and spread by some mischievous elements to create misunderstanding between some sections of the society. He, therefore, advised the public not to allow themselves to be moved by such people for any unlawful aim.

Meanwhile, the chairman, *Concord Press*, and the Baba Adini [chieftancy title] of Yorubaland, Chief Mashood Abiola, have appealed to media practitioners in the country to avoid being sensational in their reporting. Speaking with newsmen in Kano, Chief Abiola described as unpatriotic the role played by some sections of the press in the recent disturbances in Kaduna State. The Baba Adini said it was true that religion has become a volatile issue in Nigeria, saying only some few criminally minded Nigerians were trying to make it so to create confusion.

CHRONICLE Questions Effectiveness of Religious Ban
AB020934 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The *Nigerian Chronicle* doubts if the recent decree banning religious organizations in institutions of higher learning will go any meaningful way to solving the recurrence of religious conflicts in the country. The paper says although the new decree has gone much further to identify other offenses, it can hardly be assumed that it has gone anywhere near the real issue. It believes that those who incited others into religious riots may have other motives such as murder, vendetta, or attempts to destabilize the country. The *Chronicle* contends that the fact that they are successful each time in using religious sentiments to achieve their goals is what should concern the government now.

BOTSWANA

Masire Issues Warning Following Violence

MB022049 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Gaborone, 2 April (BOPA/PANA) — The president of Botswana, Quett Masire, has warned in a nation-wide radio broadcast that his government would take strong action against people who endangered other people's lives and property.

Masire's warning followed violence which broke out in a suburb of Gaborone last week after residents alleged that a traditional healer, Direlang, kidnapped and hid a five-year old girl in her house.

Rioters set Direlang's house on fire and several vehicles were destroyed in subsequent disturbances.

Masire expressed anger and disappointment at the action of the rioters who, he said, damaged as many as 22 vehicles on Tuesday night alone.

He said that members of the police and Armed Forces had been asked to ensure the prevalence of law and order.

The allegedly kidnapped child, Malebogo Baoki, was later found alive in the suburb of Broadhurst, about 12 kilometres north of Gaborone.

Violence Spreads to University

MB022052 Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Gaborone, 2 April (BOPA/PANA) — The violence [that] has been going on at Bontleng suburb over the alleged abduction of a five-year-old child by a woman traditional doctor (Sangoma) has now spread to the University of Botswana.

Police armed with batons, rifles and teargas clashed with a combined body of students of the university and a nearby polytechnic within the university campus.

The campus gates have been sealed off and the premises are being patrolled by armed police who had used teargas and batons to disperse the students.

The university violence, which reportedly resulted in the injury of a number of students, started when the police refused students permission to stage a peaceful demonstration demanding the release of a detained government journalist, Samuel Mbaiwa.

Mbaiwa had earlier on interviewed another traditional doctor over the radio, who claimed that he had retrieved the child from the Sangoma's house.

Consequently 3,000 Bontleng residents went on the rampage, burnt the Sangoma's house and damaged cars nearby.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the angry crowd. Mbaiwa was released yesterday afternoon.

MOZAMBIQUE

Refugee Repatriation, Resettlement Programs Planned

MB020934 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Tete, April 2, SAPA — The human misery caused by drought and the war against rebel armed bandits is widespread in Mozambique, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

Disaster workers, doctors, teachers and party cadres have begun an emergency programme with meagre resources for the thousands of helpless, war displaced and refugee peasants facing a deadly drought.

Some fled west from Chiuta to Moatize in Mozambique's Tete Province after an attack by Renamo armed bandits because the security situation in their home villages was becoming serious.

A local representative of Frelimo displaced by the war, Mr Iadio Spiria, said that anyone could see from the state of his villagers' sack clothes and the bloated bellies of the children why they fled from their homes.

Rural people were still coming in from Chiuta and Macanga, west of Moatize. New arrivals, who had been displaced from their homes by the rebel war, were being registered at the Moatize open air and railroad reception centres. They were given food and water, but their was no shelter.

War displaced at the open air centre totalled 1,504. There were 7,981 living in 70 abandoned railcars at Moatize siding. At a village settlement 25km away, there were 1,063. But the numbers were increasing daily.

The provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities in Tete, Mr Rocha Nunguye, said people displaced by the war and refugees were pouring in every day. [passage omitted]

The centre has been running since September last year for war displaced and some of the 70000 refugees in Malawi returning at the rate of about 50 a day. [passage omitted]

Plans are of all the more than 3.5 million war displaced and affected as well as the 250,000 refugees in neighbouring states to return to their land.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has launched a programme of repatriating the 70,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi. An agreement was signed last week between Malawi, Mozambique and the UNHCR.

One possible area of resettlement for the returnees is Estima valley on Cahora Bassa dam which was surveyed by the Portuguese colonial government during the 1950's in preparation to accommodate thousand of new Portuguese settlers. When Cahora Bassa dam was built hundreds of people had to be moved off the land. Some came to Estima.

The main problem with the valley is the lack of water. There is a river but many boreholes and wells would have to be built before the returnees arrive.

This programme has begun with the settlement of more than 1000 peasants at Benga, about 25km from Moatize. Benga villagers escaped armed bandit attacks leaving their homes to the displaced. The last attack was only a few days before our visit there, but it was three km away from where the Frelimo militiamen were protecting the settlement of war displaced. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims Downing of RSA Helicopter

MB021642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Windhoek, April 2, SAPA — Armed SWAPO insurgents shot down a South African helicopter gunship in northern SWA/Namibia on Monday, a statement by SWAPO's information department in Luanda, Angola, said today.

The statement, received in Windhoek, said the helicopter was shot down "during fierce fighting between PLAN [Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia] (SWAPO's armed wing) combatants and racist troops in the Oshivelo-Namutoni area in northern Namibia."

The statement said the helicopter had burst into flames and plummeted to the ground, killing all the occupants.

In Pretoria, the South African Air Force Headquarters earlier this week denied SWAPO insurgents had shot down a helicopter, saying a helicopter made an emergency landing after it had been fired on.

Earlier reports in Windhoek said a policeman, Captain Klaas Koch, was wounded in the chest on Monday aboard a helicopter when SWAPO insurgents on the ground opened fire with AK47 rifles on the helicopter.

The SWAPO Luanda statement said PLAN fighters had downed three South African helicopter gunships to date this year.

In January, A SWAPO anti-air squad brought down two helicopters, SWAPO said.

Last year, the statement said, SWAPO insurgents downed four South African military helicopters and four transport planes in what was described as an intensification of the SWA/Namibian war.

SWAPO President Nujoma Visits Cuba, Meets Castro

For coverage of the visit to Cuba by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, including his meeting with President Fidel Castro, see the Cuba section of the 1 April Latin American *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

Group Estimates 1,289 Unrest Deaths in 1986

MB020800 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Apr 87 p 15

[By Sue Leeman]

[Text] A total of 1,289 people died in unrest last year — an average of 3.53 people every day, according to the Cape Town-based Repression Monitoring Group (RMG).

However, the Bureau for Information has disputed these figures, saying that according to its records the unrest death toll for the year was 935.

The RMG says in its latest newsletter that between September 1984 and June 1987 there were 2,356 unrest-related deaths, a daily average of 2.6. In January this year, 39 people lost their lives in unrest.

It says 30,163 people were detained at some time or another — an average of 82.6 a day — and the number of unrest-related arrests totalled 11,006 last year, an average of 30.1 a day.

The head of the Bureau for Information statistics division, Dr Kobus Neethling, said the RMG's fatality figures were based on the daily totals issued by the bureau.

However, these totals often changed, he said. Sometimes it was found that a death which was previously thought to be unrest-related was in fact crime-related, or vice versa.

He said according to the bureau's figures a total of 935 people died in 1986, an average of 2.56 a day.

It was not the bureau's policy, Dr Neethling said, to comment on the number of people detained and the bureau did not keep any statistics in this regard. However, the Law and Order Ministry has repeatedly put the number of detainees at about 5,000.

Black Students Damage Rhodes University Building

MB022044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Grahamstown April 2 SAPA — Thousands of rands damage was caused when about 300 students ran amok in the Rhodes University administration building today.

The Black Student Movement [BSM] supporters refused to leave the building while their leaders negotiated with the vice chancellor and vice principal to allow their representatives to put their case to the senate.

Vice Chancellor Dr Derek Henderson said afterwards the students had ripped off paintings of "historic figures associated with the university" and dismantled a "senate door" sign in the senate room.

University authorities at first refused to negotiate with BSM representatives while the students occupied the building.

Dr Henderson said he was not prepared to discuss any matter while "the crowd in there remains."

The students stayed in the building, but after further consultation between the parties the university decided to agree to the students' demands.

They accepted the BSM executive, consisting of 10 members, as a standing negotiation committee at senate level. The students then left the building.

The negotiating committee met the senate executive today to discuss procedure through which the BSM committee is to put their position to the university senate.

The senate is to meet tomorrow.

Pik Botha Promises Stable Black-White Agreement

MB030522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2353 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Klerksdorp April 2 SAPA — The agreement the National Party government would one day conclude with the black and other communities in South Africa would never be "a piece of dirty paper" as Zimbabwe's Lancaster House Treaty had become, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. Addressing some 1,200 people at an election meeting in the Klerksdorp city hall the minister concentrated his address largely on Conservative Party policy with the message that if voters followed Dr Andries Treurnicht's policy they would end up in a similar position to that of whites in Zimbabwe now.

"Zimbabwe is clear evidence of the CP path." Instead of taking the path the NP advocated, whites under the Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith had chosen a similar course to that which the CP now proposed. "Even Mr Robert Mugabe now says that the Lancaster House agreement is a dirty piece of paper.

"The agreement that the South African Government and the National Party will one day reach with black communities and others will never become a piece of dirty paper. It will become a live, dynamic new structure in which all communities will share power without one trying to dominate the other." "We (blacks and whites) have been here together for 300 years already...come let's govern and serve this country together." Through this, Mr Botha said, whites' position would be strengthened and stabilised in a new South Africa.

Returning to the subject during question time later, Mr Botha reiterated his party's policy that these new structures would have to be the result of negotiations and that this obviously meant nobody could say exactly what they would be. "Some communities will of necessity have to have a veto right, but one group cannot always hold the process of consensus back," Mr Botha said.

Dealing with South Africa's current international position and growing moves to isolate the country, Mr Botha warned this pressure would escalate in the near future.

The SWA/Namibia issue, which had been "quiet" for the last couple of years, was due to come under the world spotlight once again, he predicted. The United Nations was again demanding that South Africa drop its insistence that a Cuban withdrawal from Angola was a prerequisite for free and fair elections in SWA/Namibia in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435. In terms of the resolution SA had agreed to reduce its security force presence in the territory to 1,500 troops, contained in two camps while UN-supervised elections took place. This was however absolutely out of the question "while 40,000 Cubans are just over the border to intimidate voters." "The SA Government says no...the Cubans must get out of Angola and in fact out of the whole of Africa," Mr Botha said.

Referring to renewed moves in the Commonwealth for further punitive action against South Africa he also warned that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who had stood virtually alone in her support of South Africa so far, would again come under tremendous pressure in the near future.

Calling on voters on May 6 to "put South Africa first" and above petty political bickering, Mr Botha said that if the total onslaught against the country was yielded to "then it means the end of civilised values and norms in southern Africa." "This message of resistance must be sent out to the world on May 6 and also to those revolutionary elements within South Africa who need to be told the people are not prepared to bow down and submit to their will." Mr Botha said the NP's policy for a future South Africa which was at peace with itself could be summed up in only three words — "participation without domination."

PFP's Schwarz Seeks Clarification of Rand Rumors

MB030558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0016 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth April 2 SAPA — Rumours were rife in Johannesburg financial circles that the financial rand and exchange control were to be scrapped and that there would only be one rand, the PFP's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz said tonight. The rumours should draw a response from the government which should confirm or deny them.

Addressing 300 people at a PFP meeting in the Walmer town hall, Mr Schwarz said the consequences of such a step in the current economic climate would prove "disastrous." On a previous occasion a similar move had resulted in an enormous outflow of real capital from South Africa — about R1,300 million. A major problem was that the financial rand had been used to sell South Africa to foreign buyers at a discount.

The economy — especially inflation and unemployment — was a central issue in the coming election, he said. "But I can well understand the request by the ministry of finance not to make it an election issue — if I had made the same mess I wouldn't want it highlighted either."

He warned against optimistic forecasts for the economy. Previous predictions by the minister of finance estimated a three per cent growth in the 1986 budget yet figures released by the Reserve Bank two weeks ago had revealed that this growth had not been more than a half per cent, he said. As a result, only one out of four work seekers in 1987 were to find employment which had resulted in unrest spiralling.

Mr Schwarz compared the situation in South Africa now with that in Rhodesia in 1979 when power was transferred. "Remember the words never in my life time — and in the end it was Ian Smith who was forced to sit down and negotiate, not a change in constitution, but a transfer of power. The state president is behaving exactly as Smith behaved — and maybe that is where it will all end if the Nationalist Party remains in power," he said. It was important to take hold of an opportunity to negotiate from a position of strength before it was too late and the country was forced into a transfer of power.

Former PFP MP Urges Voters To Boycott Election

MB020924 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Former PFP MP Alex Boraine has urged the white voters to boycott the coming election. Speaking at the UDF rally in Cape Town, Mr Boraine, who is coorganizer of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative South Africa, told white voters that if they participate in the 6 May election, they will not only help to maintain apartheid and to prevent majority rule. He said any mandate that President P.W. Botha won would be worthless and should be ignored because it didn't come from a majority of South Africans. A similar call was made in Johannesburg by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Beyers Naude.

Candidates Comment on ANC, SACP Influence

MB311940 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Report on seperate interviews with Horace van Rensburg, independent MP for Bryanston; Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton; Harry Schwarz, PFP MP for Yeoville; and Denis Worrall, independent candidate for Helderberg, by Freek Robinson and Louis de Villiers on the "Network" program, introduced by John Bishop; video recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] [Bishop] The former PFP member of parliament, Mr Horace van Rensburg, who is now an independent, has suggested that the PFP is soft on communism, and that if the PFP came to power, it would unban the Communist Party. Indeed, the whole question of the ANC and Communist Party has been a major talking point during this present election campaign. So tonight we present the views of Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Harry Schwarz of the PFP, and those of two independents, Dr Denis Worral and Mr van Rensburg. They were questioned by our political correspondent, Freek Robinson, and by Louis de Villiers. But first Freek spoke to van Rensburg.

[Robinson] "Welcome, Mr van Rensburg. One of the basic reasons why you broke with the PFP was specifically on security matters. What in particular is your point of view on the ANC and SACP?

[Van Rensburg] "I think the first point that we must understand is that there is no essential difference between the SACP, that is, the Communist Party, and the ANC. The ANC is dominated by the Communist Party, and the internal ANC, the young activists in the ANC, are almost exclusively supporters and members of the Communist Party. What we must look at in the second place is the activities and the intentions of the ANC-Communist Party alliance. They are planning, directing, and carrying out horrific acts of terrorism in which hundreds of innocent civilians are being killed by means of land mines, bombs in public places, and the very gruesome form of execution, namely the necklace.

[Robinson] "Are you in principle in favor of banning these organizations?

[Van Rensburg] "I am in principle in favor of banning any organization whose intention it is to establish a totalitarian system in South Africa, whether that organization is on the far left, such as the ANC-SACP alliance, or whether it is on the far right, such as the fascist organizations which are starting to appear in our society.

[Robinson] "Now would you say that the PFP differed materially from you on this specific point?

[Van Rensburg] "The PFP and I differed materially for the full length of my membership of the party. The PFP's official policy is that the ANC and the SACP should be unbanned. In fact when they talk about the ANC they talk about the unconditional unbanning of the ANC, and that they should be allowed to operate as legitimate political parties, subject only to the provisions of South African common law. That means that as long as they don't plan or carry out acts of violence they can operate and promote and propagate their views. I believe that since the Communist Party operates according to entirely different rules to those that operate in Western democratic organizations, where it is their intention, unsrupulously, ruthlessly, by any means possible to gain power — whether that is through revolution or through democratic means — that they cannot be allowed to exist, because if they did gain power through the democratic means, they would immediately destroy those means in order to prevent themselves from being challenged.

[Robinson] "Welcome, Mrs Suzman. Your view on the PFP's policy on the ANC and the SACP?

[Suzman] "In principle we don't believe in banning organizations or parties. We believe they should be able to canvass for the support they can get providing they act within the law, and that of course is a very important provision. We believe, however, that any prohibition of those organizations should come through the courts and not through administrative action. In other words, if they propagate violence, commit violence or subversion, they should be hauled up before the courts under the normal criminal law of the land, and only then should there be any prohibitions. I must add that I don't believe that banning organizations is the

way to get rid of them. I believe they very often just go underground and become more dangerous. I believe the way to combat communism and subversion is to try and improve the general standard of living of the mass of the people in South Africa, and that means better education and training and greater job opportunities. That is really the policy of the party.

[Robinson] "Would you unban these organizations even if they state openly that violence is part of their strategy?

[Suzman] "Well, I think they would already then fall foul of the law. If they do that it means they are in fact, surely, falling foul of the normal criminal law of the country, and therefore they would have to come before the courts, and the courts would make the decision. We would not leave it to the executive of government or to any administrative action to decide whether they should operate or not. We would leave it to the courts."

[Robinson] "Welcome, Mr Schwarz. Your basic view on the ANC and the SACP?

[Schwarz] "No organization which wishes to use violence in order to overthrow the state can be allowed to operate in a system. The only people who can use democracy are those who are prepared to negotiate and those prepared to use the democratic process. To my mind, in our common law, an organization which has violence as its objectives is not allowed to operate, and if we were in power, if that were not sufficient, we would actually pass a law to ensure that organizations which have violence as their objective and as the instrument to power would not be allowed to operate.

[Robinson] "Are you referring specifically now to the ANC and SACP as well?

[Schwarz] "Yes. If we take the SACP as a simple example, they have as part of their objective, as part of their constitution, the use of violence, and that is against our common law. And in fact anybody who has that as an objective — whether they call themselves communists or anything else — in fact should not and cannot in our law be allowed to operate.

[Robinson] "If I understand you correctly, it means the question of the banning or unbanning is irrelevant?

[Schwarz] "No, it's quite irrelevant. You see, banning is an act by a politician or by a faceless official sitting in a room who does not have to give reasons. What we are talking about is that it is actually illegal, right from the word go, to operate as an organization with violence as an instrument and as an objective. And therefore anybody who does it would subject themselves to arrest, would subject themselves to charge before a court, and it would then be for the courts to decide whether they in fact had commited the offense or had not.

[De Villiers] "Do you believe it is possible at this moment to negotiate with the ANC?

[Worrall] "As things stand, because negotiation requires a willingness of compromise and a willingness to accommodate, it is not possible to negotiate with the ANC. I don't believe that any form of negotiating process can take place with people — whether they be of the radical left or the radical right — who espouse violence, who regard violence as the final arbiter.

[De Villiers] "Dr Worrall, do you differ in any way from the approach of the PFP towards the SACP and the ANC?

[Worral] "The SACP remains banned as far as we are concerned, for the simple reason that communist parties throughout the world simply use the democratic process to undermine process and establish a Marxist state. [as heard] I believe there are certain people in the PFP who would wish to see the SACP recognized. With respect to the ANC I suspect that there is, broadly speaking, a great deal of a common attitude in this respect, because you may recall that the government has in fact distinguished between the nationalist element and the SACP element in the ANC, and that I think is a general view held in South African politics."

ANC Official Urges Armed Resistance, Sabotage

EA021715 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Exclusive" interview with Ronnie Caswells, "senior combatant of Umkhonto we Sizwe," by unidentified correspondent: date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Compatriots, recently we met one of the first and senior combatants of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Comrade Ronnie Caswells. In our lengthy discussion with him he traced a path traveled by our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, during the past 25 years which it celebrated last December, pointing out that now our revolutionary armed struggle, championed by MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe], has reached a stage where the main task of the combatants and fighters of MK is to train and arm our people in the rural and urban areas of our country to impart to them the skills of using the sophisticated weapons that they acquire. The importance of this, Comrade Caswells pointed out, is that it will heighten the level of confrontation with the enemy forces and encourage more and more of the people to engage the enemy through their own devices.

Comrade Caswells stressed the importance of the combat and defense units which are mushrooming in the townships in the aim of sapping the strength of the enemy's instruments of repression, the police and army, particularly now during the draconian state of emergency. He went on to emphasize that the defense and combat units constitute a very vital part of the people's army, MK. Ronnie Caswells noted that it is true that when we talk of a people's army we must have a nucleus of highly trained combatants using sophisticated weapons and technical skill whose aim must always be to reach over and link up with [words indistinct]. But at the same time the people are not going to sit back waiting for the Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants.

They must form their own combat [words indistinct] and start using their own ways of hitting back at the enemy whenever the enemy forces attack these people.

[Begin recording][Caswells] They form a vital part of the people's army that we are building up. The people's army must consist of the vanguard, or a nucleus, in our case Umkhonto we Sizwe, where we have highly trained combatants, guerrilla fighters who are able to attack the enemy using the most modern weapons and using [word indistinct] tactical skills. The same trained fighters must train the people within the country: They've got to link up with the people.

But of course the people don't sit idly by waiting for that vanguard to reach them and to link up with them. The people engage the enemy in their own way, and in numerous ways, using their own improvised weapons. This starts basically, comrade, with people in anger pacing down in a street to pick up a stone and to throw it at the enemy who are firing at them, throwing tear gas and baton-charging them. That is a most revolutionary action and this action leads on to many other things.

The people learn that stones are not enough, that they have got to organize themselves in special ways to throw many stones at once. This affects the enemy more and of course the people realize its not simply stones, that they must build barricades to hinder the movement of the enemy. And they realize as well that the stones can easily be changed into a petrol bomb, a thing that they can make easily, and that this gets thrown at the enemy.

Again they realize [words indistinct] into organizing themselves into fighting units where there might be a dozen people with petrol bombs, leading the enemy down from side streets to be ambushed by another force of people likewise armed with petrol bombs. This can create a devastating effect on the enemy. Then, of course, the people are searching around for other weapons and they are able to seize some of the pistols and rifles from the enemy, or they are able to steal it from the houses of the whites: We know every white house has these arms. Or they are able to get it from other elements, perhaps criminal elements who have been acquiring weapons.

So, we see that the people begin to arm themselves and to use improvized weaponry. We see that the enemy will use the so-called vigilantes to attack the popular organizations of the people. In turn the people will have to find their own methods of self-defense. And as a result we see developing in our townships the organs of self-defense using the kind of weaponry and tactics I have mentioned.

Those organs, then, constitute, as I have mentioned, a very vital element of the people's army: These are the self-defense units. And when the vanguard combat forces, such as Umkhonto we Sizwe and the trained comrades, are able to link up with the townships self-defense units, the young lions, the comrades who are engaging the enemy in a way I have described, when the highly trained cadres of Umkhonto are able to link with the people's forces, then we are able to bring more sophisticated training and weaponry to these organs of self-defense.

In that way we find developing a much more developed and powerful people's army, the merging together of peoples forces on the ground and the trained comrades of the vanguard.

[Correspondent] Do you say this is how the people's war would be spread?

[Caswells] Definitely. This is the essence of it, of certainly developing the forces for carrying out peoples war. We have never said that Umkhonto must fight on its own. Umkhonto is a vanguard. It can be composed of hundreds of trained combatants, but to overthrow our enemy we need tens and scores of thousands of patriots who are engaged in carrying the war to the enemy. So the vanguard has to help to build up the peoples forces, to create a people's army.

And then the question of spreading peoples war means involving many many thousands of people all over the country using all forms, methods, tactics of violent struggle. I have given an example of, say, township combatants fighting enemy patrols with petrol bombs and decoying them down side streets into ambush situation. Where we have comrades with automatic weaponry, such as the AK, we can imagine what devastation can be unleashed against the enemy. The enemy can be annihilated that way.

But there are many other ways in which this peoples war can be spread. Let's take some very simple methods. Let's look at the countryside, for example. We have to spread the war to the countryside. Now, in the countryside the enemy are dependent on long lines of communication.

There are hundreds of thousands of miles of telephone lines in South Africa. We should be chopping those telephone poles down, we should be cutting those telephone wires down in every corner of South Africa. The plantations, the timber plantations, the sugar cane fields, the wattle plantations: These should be set alight so as to affect the economy of the enemy.

Clearly, one can see by cutting the telephone lines one affects the enemy's communications. By setting fire to the fields that I have mentioned one affects his economy, but, comrades, one is doing even more than that with these small actions which anyone can do. One is sapping the strength of the enemy, one is draining his manpower and his resources, and in our strategy this is a vital component to drain the manpower and resources of the enemy. The enemy will be forced to guard those miles and miles of telephone communications if he is going to stop us cutting them down. The enemy will be forced to guard all his fields and plantations.

Just as by attacking with high explosives the railway lines and the electric pylons, the electric grid system, we affect the resources of the country, we cut the communications, we dislocate the country, we drain the enemy's resources and his manpower because, can you imagine the enemy having to protect the hundreds and thousands of miles of railway line and electric pylons network? He will need hundreds of thousands of police and soldiers to do just that.

[Correspondent] How about the workers? What role can they play also in factory floor as well as being the motive force of our revolution?

[Caswells] A very good point. The workers, of course, as a force

in relation to peoples war are vital. The country is so dependent on its industries, on its mines, and the workers are able through very simple acts of sabotage to bring those mines, those industrial plants to a standstill.

There is a very big campaign brewing overseas in relation to sanctions against South Africa. Our people must demonstrate that we want these firms in South Africa to be crippled, that we don't want them, that they must be run down, that we will run the economy down ourselves. We will utilize our own internal forms of sanctions. And this is what our working class can do right within the factories, right in the mines. They can bring these plants to a standstill, and they know how to do it, very simply by interfering with machinery, expensive machinery, by interfering with the power supply, by interfering with levers and switches which can bring a whole plant to a standstill and actually create much more damage than explosives can.

Of course, if I can just add, that this is not the only role for the workers in relation to a peoples war. The workers must be in the combat units of the people's army as well. They can carry out sabotage activities of the kind I've explained in the factories and the mines, but they must also constitute a major element within the people's army.

And we need to recruit many many more workers and organize them in the townships and in the factories into combat units. The workers, as well as our youth and our people generally, must be trained in the use of weaponry, in the use of firearms, in the use of explosives. And this is a vital task for our movement.

[Correspondent] Comrade Ronny: In one of his message smuggled out of prison, the first c-in-c of the people's army Comrade Nelson Mandela, says between the hammer of armed struggle and the anvil of mass struggle we will crush white minority regime. As a combatant of the people's army, could you explain what this really means.

[Caswells] This is a most appropriate statement of Comrade Mandela's which really shows us the way forward in a nutshell. No guerrilla army can achieve success unless it has the support of the people. It has to be rooted within the people. It has to draw its recruits from amongst the people. It must be given the support of the people in every possible way. And in addition one must see the people in action, the people in motion, the people opposing the state, the government, opposing the enemy in every conceivable way.

But because we say that we need arms in order to obtain our victory, we are not saying that other forms of struggle are redundant or not applicable. In fact mass forms of protest and struggle, strikes and demonstrations of the kind that we have been witnessing in our country over the last 2 years, in particular, are just what is required. The mass struggles of our people in fact have been the chief way in which a crisis has been created for apartheid South Africa. It has been the mass struggles of our people and that is what [words indistinct] the creators of history.

And let us not make any mistake about it, although the actions of Umkhonto we Sizwe have been vital, have helped to inspire our people to further struggle, have supported our people by raising their morale, have inflamed them in relation to the need to resist, the main element that has brought about the crisis of the big mass struggle is the fact that the people as a whole have been prepared to struggle, have been prepared to sacrifice their very lives. And this is really the anvil that Comrade Mandela is talking about. It is impossible for the enemy to control the situation, to get on top of the situation when the masses are in motion, when the masses are in struggle.

And it is this struggle of the masses that has forced the enemy more and more into a corner. But like any boxer, a successful boxer must have a good left hand and a good right hand. The same in the struggle. The same with the hammer of armed struggle and the anvil of mass struggle. These are like the two good hands of a boxer fighting one enemy in unison, combining the punches all the time. This is the way to sap the strength of the enemy and set him up for the final knockout blow.

[Correspondent] Would you say that the state of ungovernability has contributed to the advance of the struggle? To what extent has it really contributed?

[Caswells] The state of ungovernability has helped to create an insurrectionary situation, a revolutionary situation, which is creating the most favorable conditions both for armed struggle and for futher revolutionary advances by the masses of our people. You see, comrade, if we consider our strategy of armed struggle, there are three important elements I would say. One is to arouse the resistance of the people, to inspire them to greater feats of heroism and struggle: The combat actions of MK help in relation to that.

Then, secondly, there is the question of undermining the enemy's administrative control. Now the masses, inspired by the activity of Umkhonto especially in the last couple of years, have begun to deal with those administrative organs of the enemy in the townships, in other words the stooge councils and the puppet councillors. And we've seen by the upsurge of revolutionary mass action the people driving these councillors out of the townships, driving the black police out of the townships, making it impossible for the enemy to administer those townships and to govern those townships. In that situation we have seen the revolutionary organs of people's power emerging. So the second element I have talked about was to overthrow, to weaken, to destroy the enemy's administrative structure. Now that is in the process of taking place.

The third element of our strategy is a vital element and this is the one I have referred to time and again: draining the enemy's manpower and resources. So if we see these three things linked together: this question about combat blows inspiring people, the second element of the people then destroying the enemy's administrative control over them and building up organs of people's power and thirdly the development of both armed and mass struggle stretching the resources of the enemy, stretching his manpower, draining his strength. [sentence as heard] I have used the image of the boxer with his two strong fists setting the enemy up for the final knockout blow after his strength has been sapped.

[Correspondent] But then of what importance are these organs of

peoples power you have been talking about.

[Caswells] Well the organ of people's power, replacing the organs of enemy administration create truly revolutionary organs. The people setting up such organs in the townships are able to control their own lives. They begin to run their own lives. They begin to run those townships, not for the enemy, not for the South African state but in order to build up political power in those townships. In other words, it is not simply a question of carrying out street cleaning duties which the puppet councillors must have attended to, but rather turning the townships into revolutionary bases, bases in which we can organize our forces for revolution, the political forces of the ANC, the combat forces of Umkhonto we Sizwe, building our self defense organs in those townships making them impregnable to the enemy's efforts, making them impregnable to the vigilante groups, so they can become real fortresses of the revolution, bases of our revolution. And when these can be spread throughout the hundreds of townships in South Africa we are really well on the way to achieving victory.

When we are able to do the same thing in the rural areas with the rural population then one will be saying that throughout the length and breadth of South Africa we have got the revolutionary structures, people's organs of power, people's organs of administration and control, people's combat and defense organs throughout South Africa in which the guerrilla army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will be like a fish that can swim in the sea.

And in that situation the country will be totally ungovernable. There will be no administration by the white state over the black area. The country will be at an insurrectionary stage where it would be possible to call for a nationwide uprising of all the people's democratic forces to overthrow an enemy which by that stage will have been greatly weakened with tremendous division within his ranks, isolated in the world. [end recording]

Information Bureau Issues 2 April Unrest Report

MB031351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1344 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 3, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24-hour period ended yesterday:

Three SAP members, Sergeant D.R. Quinton, Constable S. Parr and Constable M.D. Oberholser were last night admitted to 2 military hospitals after being injured during a routine patrol.

The three members were patrolling Nyanga Township when they stopped to investigate a suspicious looking vehicle.

While approaching the vehicle, shots were fired at them from the nearby KTC squatter camp followed by a petrol bomb which were thrown at them and exploded near them.

The assailants fled after Sergeant Quinton returned the fire. No arrests have yet been made.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the period comprised stonings and an arson incident. No injuries or arrests were reported and damage was indicated as minimal.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB030615[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN Criticizes Hawke Invitation to Tambo

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 April says Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke is shaking hands with ANC leader Oliver Tambo, whose hands "have the blood of countless South Africans on them." "By inviting Mr Tambo to visit your country as an official guest, you have shown insensitivity that is beyond comprehension, a tolerance of terrorism that is disgusting, an encouragement to further vile deeds that must shame all Australians who reject terror as a way of solving problems." "Don't tell us that it is institutionalised violence and not the violence of the ANC that is responsible for the strife in South Africa when, in fact, apartheid is crumbling, the government is reforming the country, and the true violence is the violence of the ANC and its 'comrades' in the townships." The paper says Australia treats its "new Australians from South Africa abysmally. Their relatives in South Africa — grandparents, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers — must wait 22 weeks for a visa to visit their families in Australia." "Are you not ashamed of this Mr Hawke?"

STAR: Government Responsible for Crime Rate

"Here we have a country with the finest defence force in Africa and the best armed police force — all hideously expensive — but with all this security old people are afraid to use cash machines because muggers stake them out, housewives find it necessary to live in mini-fortresses and, somehow, criminals still manage to make 20,000 cars a year 'disappear,'" says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 April. "The police have their problems, but the Government is partly to blame for most of them. The crime wave is expanding at twice the rate of population growth because unemployment has made tens of thousands of people desperate and bitter. Again this is mainly the Government's doing: Its indefensible policies and its general belligerence towards external and internal critics caused confidence in this country to plunge and with it went the economy."

Apartheid Synonymous With Discrimination

On the same page Dr Jacqueline Cock, lecturer in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, writes on freedom from discrimination saying: "Increasingly South Africa is compared to the Nazi regime. Whatever the merits of this comparison, 'apartheid' is synonymous with discrimination. South Africa is viewed with abhorrence and subject to increasing isolation from the international community because we are the only contemporary society which is totally organised around a notion of 'race.'" "All blacks in South Africa know the pain and frustration of a life twisted and blocked by discrimination. Not all whites are aware of how the apartheid regime twists and distorts their humanity. It does so by closing us off from each other." "The challenge facing us now is to make South Africa the site from which a new social order emerges."

BUSINESS DAY on SATS Strike

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 April says the recognition of the South African Railways and Harbors Workers' Union "is not the main issue" in the present strike by South African Transport Services (SATS). But, "SATS's vehement refusal to adopt modern and sensible industrial relations practises has caused a minor disciplinary dispute to erupt into a costly and unnecessary conflict. And having adopted a new whites-only policy for replacing strikers, the corporation can hardly complain that accusations of racism are unjustified."

CAPE TIMES on Duration of Emergency

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 31 March comments on Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan's statement that the emergency will be lifted once security, effective local government, sufficient housing and home ownership, sufficient employment, and normalized schools are properly addressed. "General Malan is putting the cart before the horse. Until there is a national political settlement which commands assent in all sections of the South African population, business confidence will wax and wane. And the economy is hardly likely to recover over the longer term to the point where assured and sustained economic growth will take place — at a rate which will make possible the commendable advances in housing, employment and education which General Malan appears to have in mind."

Guidelines Needed for Minister Transactions

A second editorial on the same page notes that "the decision of the former Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, to quit Parliament is welcome, recalling his short-lived but embarrassing attempt to control the media in South Africa." There is a "clear need for guidelines from the State President on how MP's, cabinet ministers and former members of the government, who stand to benefit from commercial transactions" should operate.

CAPE TIMES: Mood Shift Away From NP

"The Worrall candidacy is questioned by Nat propagandists on the grounds that a reformist like Dr Worrall should not be opposing the leading architect of the Nationalist reform," notes a page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 April. "Dr Worrall's answer is straight-forward. The government is not serious about reform, is not involved in serious negotiations with blacks and is shooting down the one promising initiative on the horizon — the Indaba proposals. Apart from Mr Heunis, President Botha himself in his Ermelo speech a few days ago effectively ruled out any possibility of the government dropping its segregated group areas policy. President Botha said that the principle enshrined in the Group Areas Act would not be scrapped as long as he remained in power." As nominations close for the election, "there is no doubt that the public mood is shifting away from racially restrictive legislation such as group areas in favour of greater social and economic freedom, speeding a return to peace and prosperity."

NP Confusion Attempt to Extend 'Political Hegemony'

"The Tower of Babel routine by government ministers on the Group Areas Act in recent weeks has left many white voters in an advanced state of confusion," writes Anthony Johnson in the "Politics Midweek" column on the same page. "But the underlying reason for the extended eggdance is not unfathomable. It represents a coping mechanism for dealing with what ultimately would be a highly traumatic phenomenon — the erosion of white baasskap [domination]. The coming election has, of course, heightened sensitivity surrounding the issue and no doubt contributed to the delaying of the publication of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act which has been gathering dust since August last year." "The latest welter of contradictory and confusing statement is not merely an attempt to create a smokescreen around an embarrassing election issue. It reflects the leader of the white tribe wrestling with the best way to extend their political hegemony. In the game plan of the top Nat strategists, racial zoning remains the key to maintaining white political domination — hence its non-negotiable status."

SOWETAN on Press Curbs

"While there is no denying that violence became ugly last year and that many people were losing their lives, the press should be the last organ blamed for this unhappy state of affairs," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 April. "We are insulted by the imputation that we in the press were in any way connected with the rise in violence between black people. We were sounding out constantly our dismay and in various ways tried to get the people to stop the senseless killings." "The worst thing about the press curbs is that the world was getting pretty disgusted about what was happening in South Africa. They began applying economic and other screws on us, and became even more disenchanted with things here. It was partly because of things like the press curbs that the sanctions campaign took a head of steam and was applied by countries from all corners of the world."

BURGER Critical of CP Manifesto

"The CP election manifesto is nothing more than sweet sounding escape rhetoric having little to do with the realities of the country," says a page 12 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 31 March. "The voters need to know where the CP is going to get the black, colored, and Indian leaders with whom it is going to discuss its partition model. They also need to know how the CP is going to create its economic utopia where more money and lower taxes are promised." "In the end, who is going to be saddled with the CP's impractical daydreams?" The paper points out that the "present leadership cannot even come to an agreement with the HNP."

PFP Press Stumbling Block to National Unity

A second editorial on the same page says that "unfortunately there were political tones in the PFP press commentary on the sudden death of John Wiley. The slur is made that Wiley, despite being a capable and popular cabinet minister, is one of only a handful of English-speaking people who have joined the NP and achieved a high rank." *Die Burger* believes that "over the years there has been no greater stumbling block to national unity than the PFP newspapers. The fact that they persist in negative propaganda, even with the death of an English-speaking minister, says much about the spirit in that circle."

BURGER: Greater Enthusiasm for NP

Correspondent Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column on page 14 of Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 1

April that "if there is a message to be gleaned from the record number of candidates registered for the election, it is that white voters are motivated like never before to tackle the problems of the country." "There is also a reality which is being accepted in more circles that the Afrikaner will have to be a specific element in the negotiations with blacks. Without the Afrikaner a permanent dispensation is unthinkable, and many blacks acknowledge that now. This strengthens the NP belief that it is by far the best instrument for the challenge which lies ahead." Dawie also believes that there is an "increasing enthusiasm for the NP precisely because people realize what is at stake." "The dominant spirit of the election is one of holding hands and building brid ges."

BEELD on English Press

"It is too silly for words for the English newspapers to say that the press restrictions have caused them (and others who think like them) to fight the election with one hand tied behind their back," says Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 Aprilin a page 20 editorial. "If one reads all they have written about the National Party Afrikaners one wonders what they would have written if the imaginary hand were loose."

Tambo Aiding RSA Image

A second editorial on the same page says: "The leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, probably wonders what has struck him. He who always tries to create a dignified and peaceful impression, is now faced with people who are not overflowing with happiness to see him." "Even the mayor of Sydney and 27 town council members boycotted a reception in his honor — even though he was the official guest of the prime minister of the country." *Beeld* believes that the "truth about South Africa is emerging. People are getting the message that the South African Government is not so evil, and its opponents not so pure. Even though it is not their intention, the Tambo's and Tutu's are helping to reveal the truth about necklaces and sanctions."

REPUBLIKEIN on Savimbi Railway Offer

"Jonas Savimbi's offer that he will open the Benguela railway line for traffic, if the MPLA government does not use it for military purposes, cannot be refused by the MPLA dictatorship," says a page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 31 March. "The writing is on the wall for the MPLA. However long it takes, the Angolan people will take revenge on the dictatorship that has been inposed on them. Accepting the Savimbi offer would be a first step toward negotiating an agreement whereby the war ravaged Africa continent can achieve the real freedom it seeks."

ZIMBABWE

Ian Smith Suspended Fom Parliament for 1 Year

MB030649 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] ZIANA reports that the leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ], Mr Ian Smith, has been suspended for 1 year from the House of Assembly for anti-sanctions statement he made while visiting South Africa in February. Following a lengthy debate lasting about 3 hours, Mr Smith was given his marching orders by the speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa.

Speaking just before Mr Smith marched out, the minister of information, post and telecommunication, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, said he was certain that this will be the last time that the House of Assembly will hold a debate on Mr Smith. Comrade Shamuyarira moved a motion that the CAZ's leader be strongly condemned and suspended for supporting racist South Africa.

Smith's Reaction

MB030551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2249 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Harare April 2 SAPA — [passage omitted] Mr Smith felt his suspension was a personal vendetta against him because he believed he was speaking for the benefit of Zimbabwe when he told an international audience in South Africa that sanctions would harm Zimbabwe.

When asked whether this was the end of the road for him in white politics in Zimbabwe, Mr Smith said: "I hope so. Forty years is enough."

Earlier in the day he had consulted his lawyers, who informed him that he was "constitutionally" suspended for 12 months and that he would not challenge the decision of parliament that ended his long political career so abruptly. [sentence as received] "I am happy to get out of the rut that I was in," said Mr Smith, adding that he was sad about what happened in his life today.

Minister Promises Abolition of White Seats

MB030655 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] A cabinet minister has announced that white seats in parliament will be abolished soon after the independence celebrations on 18 April. The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, told a meeting of the British-Zimbabwe Society in Harare yesterday that the 20 white seats in the assembly and the 10 white seats in the senate will be abolished. Comrade Zvobgo emphasized that the government envisages an immediate vacation from office by all white members of parliament and senators. He pointed out that it is unnecessary and undesirable to have a general election for all 100 seats in the Assembly in order to fill the 20 seats to be vacated by whites. Comrade Zvobgo said the exercise, coming less than 2 years after the 1985 election, will be expensive for the country to undertake.